The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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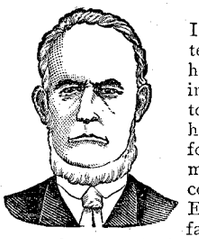

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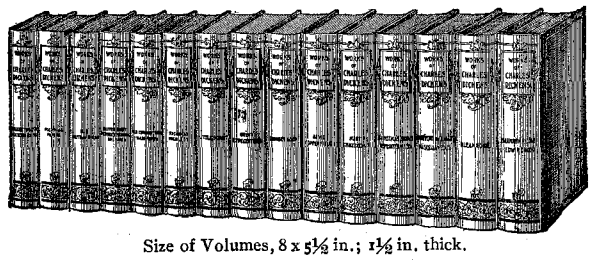

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE expression of American opinion on the Transvaal struggle is abundant and full of interest; but an unusual hesitation is shown in pronouncing final judgment. The quick and hearty sympathy expressed for Greece in her war with Turkey finds no parallel in the present attitude of our press. The only tendency, indeed, that can be called general is a disposition to think both sides partly right and partly wrong; and while the grievances of the Uitlanders are assumed as real, the Boers are not blamed for making a last desperate stand for their independence. When called upon to choose between Anglo-Saxons fighting against "taxation without representation," and hardy pioneers fighting to retain their independence, the American press shows a disposition to pause and consider. What is perhaps the clearest statement yet presented of the British side of the case is given in the following letter sent to several newspapers by Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, the New York lawyer. (For both sides as presented in the British journals see our Foreign Topics department.) Mr. Shearman considers the real issue to be whether the treatment of the Uitlanders is such as ought to be tolerated by civilized nations. He does not assume to have personal knowledge on this point, but gives statements taken "almost exclusively" from American papers. He says:

"The Transvaal Republic is admitted by its latest advocate, in the current number of *The North American Review*, to be an oligarchy of a few dozen Boers. Its parliament consists of two houses, one of which has no power, and the other is absolutely controlled by the oligarchy. Its courts of justice are entirely at the mercy of the President, who not long since removed the highest judges because they would not decide according to his pleasure. When the independence of the Transvaal was conceded, in 1881, it expressly covenanted to put all foreigners entering the Transvaal upon an equal footing with the Boers themselves in every respect except the right of suffrage. So far from doing this the Boers have purposely arranged taxation so that nine tenths of it shall be paid by foreigners; they have taxed foreigners heavily to support schools in which the Dutch language is exclusively used; they have insisted that even private schools, maintained by foreigners at their own expense, should teach Dutch on an equal footing with English; they have maintained a government so corrupt that, according to the statement of an American newspaper friendly to the Boers, President Krüger has amassed $25,000,000 within the last ten years, altho doing no business; they have maintained a monopoly in dynamite, an indispensable instrument in mining, in the profits of which President Krüger has largely shared; they have kept towns, built exclusively by foreigners, under exclusive Boer control, and have refused to permit decent sanitation, thereby doubling the death-rate; they have prohibited Americans and Englishmen from holding public meetings; they have denied to them even the right of petition; they have removed their own supreme court from office, simply because its decisions rendered some small justice to foreigners; and they have prohibited any Englishman or American from carrying arms of any kind, while furnishing to every Boer boy of sixteen years of age a rifle and a revolver, and surrounding Johannesburg with Krupp guns, the entire cost of which has been taken out of the pockets of Englishmen and Americans.

GENERAL JOUBERT,
Commanding the Boer forces.

"Repeated appeals to the Boer Government to remedy these and many other similar acts of oppression have proved entirely futile. At one time the Boers forcibly seized Englishmen and compelled them to serve with their troops in war against native Africans. Against this Great Britain energetically remonstrated; and nothing but the fear of war sufficed to induce the Boers to liberate the Englishmen thus forcibly pressed into service. When the independence of the Transvaal was conceded, in their laws it was provided that foreigners might be naturalized after five years' residence; but as soon as any considerable number of foreigners entered the country, the naturalization laws were entirely repealed. And when, at a somewhat later period, they were in part restored, they only permitted naturalization at the end of fifteen years, with the consent of two thirds of the Boers residing in the district, and also of a military officer, which consent might be refused without any reason. As a condition of naturalization, every Englishman was required to renounce all claim upon England, and every American to renounce all claim upon the United States, for protection against any outrage which might be committed upon him during the next fifteen years; so that an American desiring to vote at the end of fifteen years would be, during that whole period, neither an American nor a Boer, nor a citizen of any country whatever; while at the end of the fifteen years,

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naturalization could be denied to him in the uncontrolled discretion of the military officer commanding his district. And after he had passed through all this ordeal he would only receive the right to vote for the second chamber of the Boer legislature, while all the power of government was exclusively conferred upon the President and the upper chamber. The consequence of this state of things has been that Americans who settled in the Transvaal have always been the most earnest opponents of Boer rule; and in 1895, the very first man arrested for alleged treason and cast into a Boer prison was a distinguished American citizen, John Hays Hammond."

Mr. Shearman goes on to speak of the recent negotiations on the subject of franchise, and characterizes all the offers made by the Boers as "a most transparent sham," as all "made naturalization conditions upon the arbitrary discretion of a Boer military officer." He declares that he has a "perfectly open mind" on the subject, dislikes Mr. Chamberlain, detests Mr. Rhodes, and has no sympathy with imperialistic ideas. He has read the book "Oom Paul's People" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 14), but finds nothing therein that contradicts any of the above statements; indeed, he finds the additional information that the original quarrel arose because the British would not permit the Boers to continue the practise of slavery and to massacre the natives.

The Springfield *Republican*, in replying to Mr. Shearman's letter, presents one of the most convincing pleas for the Boer that has yet appeared in this country. *The Republican* says:

"Suppose the Pretoria Government were an oligarchy. It is undeniable that it has the earnest support of all the Boers. They might make Mr. Krüger temporary dictator, as the Romans used to in emergencies, and be well within their rights. If one is to object to an 'oligarchy' at Pretoria, let him also start a crusade against the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany. It is news that when a people have the right of self-government, they must pattern their system after that of any other particular nation. As for the British criticism of the two houses of the Boer legislature, it comes with ill grace from a people who tolerate the hereditary British House of Lords. The facts about the Transvaal high court of justice are that the constitution gives supreme power to the Volksraad in all legislative matters. The judge who was removed not long ago had tried to extend his jurisdiction over the acts of the Volksraad. Such is the statement made by Mr. Hillegas in his book, 'Oom Paul's People.' But, conceding that the courts are entirely at the mercy of Mr. Krüger, what of it? So they are in Russia at the mercy of the Czar. Are you going to war to compel Russia to change her domestic institutions? The Transvaal is as independent in internal affairs as Russia is.

"As for taxation in the Transvaal, the case as stated by Mr. Shearman is very unfair to the Boers. If they derive nine tenths of their revenue from foreigners it is right that they should, since those foreigners are allowed to work the richest gold-mines in the world, mines which now lead in annual output, and which pay dividends running as high as 675 per cent. A very slight tax on such mines, in so small a country, would of course yield to the state the bulk of its revenue. It is a mockery, however, for the alien millionaires to complain of taxation, when, as a matter of fact, the Boer Government levies a tax of but 2.5 per cent. on the profits of the mines. The Canadian Government levies a tax of 10 per cent. on the gold profits in the Klondike! Is there any agitation suggested against Canada? Compare the Transvaal mining laws with those of other countries. The African Gold Recovery Company (English) issued a report to the shareholders, in 1898, which declared: 'The properties (of the company) in South Africa cause less anxiety, because the conditions of holding are free from the burdens which obtain in Western Australia.' A Mr. Henderson, chairman of one of the Transvaal mining companies in England, has declared that the gold laws of the Boers were the best and most liberal in the world. Taxation is uniform upon all classes in the Transvaal, and if one set happens to pay more than others, it is because that set is the richest and deserves the pay the more. . . . . .

"That the Boer Government is more corrupt than any other government can not be maintained. The Johannesburg millionaires have untold wealth with which to buy their way to anything they desire. The simple fact that the Boer Government is now in deadly antagonism to them is good evidence that Uitlander money could not bribe Boer officials. The story that Mr. Krüger has dishonestly amassed $25,000,000 in the last ten years is undoubtedly a slander. If the Boers have insisted that the public schools should use Dutch exclusively, they do only what is done in Massachusetts with English. If they have insisted that private schools, maintained by foreigners, should teach Dutch on an equality with English, they have done only what the Republican Party of Wisconsin tried to do by law ten years ago with English and German. If they have maintained a monopoly in dynamite, they have no more exceeded their rights than England did in monopolizing the salt of India, or than some countries have in owning all the railroads. If Johannesburg is unsanitary it is less so than many other new mining towns. If public meetings have been prohibited the Boers have done only what is done in Germany and Austria when the security of the state is threatened. If they have prohibited the bearing of arms by aliens and have built forts around Johannesburg, it is because their country four years ago was invaded by armed men under Dr. Jameson, inspired by Cecil Rhodes, winked at by Mr. Chamberlain, whose confessed object was to overthrow the South African Republic."

PRESIDENT STEYN,
Of the Orange Free State.

These answers to Mr. Shearman's allegations bring *The Republican* to a statement of the Boers' grievance, which, says *The Republican*, is "greater than any the Uitlanders could show":

"The grievance of the Boers is that their country has been threatened as an autonomous state. Outside observers seem to forget Jameson's raid and the popularity of it in England, which was a convincing demonstration of the real purpose lurking in the British mind."

If every one of the grievances of the Uitlanders were true, says *The Republican*, there would still be no moral justification for war. There is among the Boers a progressive party that has been gaining ground rapidly and which promised at no distant day to effect needed reforms. But now there is only one party in the Transvaal, and every Dutchman in the wide world gives it his support.

Why We Should Favor the British.—"Americans will not fail, moreover, to observe that the British are contending for much the same principles that they themselves and their ancestors have contended for in more than one war. The Outlanders have been protesting against taxation without representation, and Great Britain is backing them up in it. It was to enforce that identical protest that this nation fought its first war. Again, the British are contending that a British subject, wherever he be, is entitled to British protection. Was not that what the United States was fighting for in 1812? Again, it is said Great Britain has refused arbitration and has insisted that the dispute must be settled between her and the Transvaal without alien intervention. Would we have accepted alien intervention in 1861? Or would this country have submitted the settlement of its dispute with Mexico to the arbitration of a European power? Nor, finally, will it escape notice that there is a similarity between the Boer courting of war with Great Britain and the Spanish course

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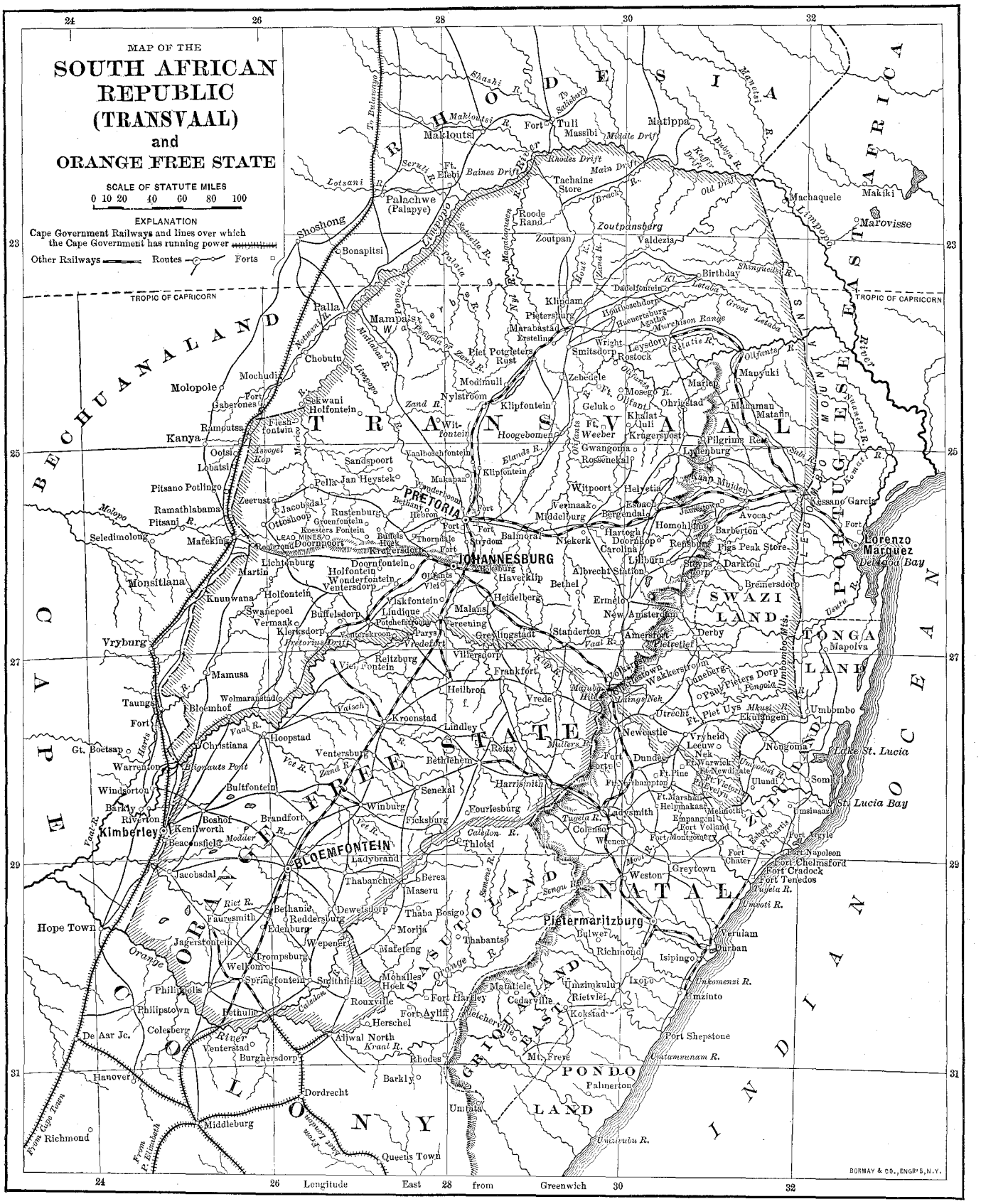

Engraved for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR

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toward the United States. The Boers declare that Great Britain forced the war upon them. So the Spanish complained of the United States. This country can scarcely admit the Boer complaint to be well founded without equally admitting that of Spain. In brief, then, Great Britain is acting precisely as the United States would act in her place, precisely as this country would have to act if it did not wish to repudiate its principles and its record. That is the great, salient, fundamental fact which is likely, as it seems to us, to determine the direction in which the overwhelming mass of American sympathy will be given."—*The New York Tribune.*

England's Course Without Justification. — "The civilized world will not misconstrue the situation and will not blame the Transvaal for assuming the offensive. Had Great Britain intended to make reasonable proposals in her ultimatum; had she contemplated no demand inconsistent with the maintenance of Transvaal independence in internal affairs (an independence to which English honor was pledged), she would have presented her fresh program weeks ago. She knew very well that the Transvaal was in a mood for concessions, and that justice to the Uitlanders would not be refused. She did not need an army of 70,000 men in South Africa to induce the Boer authorities to accept a just settlement of the franchise problem. She was determined to demand the impossible, and she wished to be ready to coerce the Transvaal into signing away its rights and independence by an overwhelming military force. From a military standpoint the Boers have been too patient, perhaps have waited too long. Morally and legally, Great Britain's course is utterly without justification. Every authority on international law in Europe, and the leading authorities in Great Britain herself, have condemned her policy. The Uitlander grievances afforded a pretext; the real object from the beginning has been the annexation of the two Dutch republics. England, as the London *Economist* intimates, has forgotten the lesson of 1776. She is trampling under foot the principles which have made her empire majestic and glorious since. Under the Chamberlains, Milners, Rhodeses, and their fanatical followers she is reverting to the suicidal policy which caused the American war of independence. It is a policy which can not possibly win. It must end in the loss of South Africa, instead of in the establishment of complete British supremacy. The Jameson raid was discreditable and humiliating. The present war is the sequel of that mean and sordid enterprise." —*The Chicago Evening Post.*

Mediation Impossible.—"International mediation is allowable only between absolutely independent sovereign states. Intercession by a foreign power in a controversy between the federal Government and Pennsylvania would be regarded by us as impertinent. Moreover, the status of the Transvaal—whether it be a limited or a complete sovereignty—is the very substance of the dispute. An offer of mediation would be construed by the Boer republic as a recognition by the mediator of its claim to be 'an independent, international state'; and the acceptance of the offer by Great Britain would involve a tacit confirmation of this claim. We are having considerable trouble ourselves with an institution calling itself the republic of the Philippines. The issue between the Filipinos and the United States is exactly the same as that between the Boers and Great Britain. We are asserting our rights as the paramount power in the Philippine archipelago, just as Great Britain is proclaiming her paramountcy in South Africa; the Filipino republic, like the Transvaal, insists upon its status as a 'sovereign international state.' The merits of the two controversies are, perhaps, not to be compared; but in their legal aspect they are identical—and governments proposing mediation are bound to take cognizance of the legal point of view. Would this Government regard a proposal to mediate between it and the Filipinos as a friendly act, or as an impertinence? The answer to this question would exactly define the attitude of any power which should intervene in a case of disputed sovereignty or suzerainty between the imperial Government at London and its quasi dependency in South Africa."—*The Philadelphia Record.*

Effect on the Gold Supply.—"The effect of war in South Africa upon the world's supply of gold is not likely to be seriously felt outside of England, if it is felt there. The Transvaal has become one of the great gold-producing districts of the world, but the yield of other districts has so rapidly grown in recent years that the whole Transvaal product could be eliminated without reducing the net gold product per year within the limits of a few years ago. The official figures of the Mint Bureau put the total production of gold in the world in 1897 at $237,504,800 and in 1898 at about $287,000,000. The share of the whole of Africa, mostly Transvaal gold, in 1897, was $58,306,600, and in 1898 about $80,000,000. The production of the Transvaal district for 1899, down to the close of August, was 3,502,048 ounces as compared with 2,697,917 ounces for the same eight months of 1898. This is equivalent to about $63,000,000 this year and $48,600,000 last year. At this rate the production of the whole year 1899 would reach nearly $95,000,000. The yield for the last four months of the year will be entirely lost in case of war, except so far as September and early October have already afforded a considerable product which has been laid down for export. If the war is limited to the present calendar year, its effect upon the gold supply will be simply to wipe out a little more than the normal increase in the Transvaal over last year. If the entire product of the district should be lost for the whole of the year 1900 (which is not very probable) and other districts should remain stationary in production, the product of the year throughout the world would be about $260,000,000. There is no occasion to fear a scarcity of gold in the world at large, even with the entire Transvaal product cut off. A product of $260,000,000 is far ahead of the production of any year prior to 1898. The yield throughout the world since 1886, with the yield of Africa stated separately, appears in the following table:

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

Year.	World's Production.	African Production.
1887	$105,774,955	$1,919,000
1888	110,196,915	4,500,000
1889	120,971,514	8,586,632
1890	118,149,620	9,887,000
1891	130,650,000	14,199,600
1892	146,297,600	24,232,000
1893	157,494,800	28,943,500
1894	181,567,800	40,271,000
1895	198,763,600	44,728,400
1896	202,682,300	44,581,100
1897	237,504,800	58,306,600
1898	287,000,000	65,000,000
1899	320,000,000*	75,000,000*

* Estimated.

" . . . It is evident that upon the world at large the constantly increasing product of Australia, the mines of the United States, and the Klondike are contributing a sufficient increment of new gold to maintain the supply, even with the African mines forever closed."—*Washington Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.*

Glass Houses and Stones.—"As Mr. Labouchere says, there are more than 1,000,000 citizens of England who are permanently deprived of the franchise owing to the absurd registration law, while many other citizens have several votes each, and a few hundred peers have the right by inheritance to veto or emasculate any measure passed by the people's representatives. No foreigner can by right secure a vote in Great Britain. The Home Secretary, at his pleasure, may give or withhold his approval. But under the British naturalization laws five years is the least time in which a vote can be obtained, and generally it requires seven years. The demand made on the Transvaal is that foreigners shall be allowed to vote after five years' residence. The Transvaal Government has expressed its willingness to make that concession if Great Britain will agree not to interfere further with the internal affairs of the republic. Great Britain refuses to make such an agreement. . . . The Boer Government is not what it ought to be. But it satisfies the Boers, and there is no sufficient reason under the circumstances for interference by force on the part of the British Government. Mr. Chamberlain declared in Parliament a few years ago that it would take half a century to wipe out the stain on the British escutcheon of such a war. That is as true now as then."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

Tyranny of the Weak.—"For years Great Britain has been tyrannized over by the Boers of the Transvaal, who have had nothing else to protect them than their weakness. They have been oppressive to the British residents in the Transvaal in direct violation of the clearly expressed terms of the 1884 London Convention, which guarantees equal rights to the British residents with the Boers themselves; and they have been insulting to the

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British Government. It is well enough known that Great Britain would not have tolerated such maltreatment of British subjects and such a violation of treaty rights from a big nation; France, for example, had to knuckle down very quickly over the Fashoda business when Marchand and his men had infringed Great Britain's rights in the center of Africa. But here we have had the Boers oppressing British subjects and treating them as if they were an inferior race in the Transvaal for quite a number of years, and giving 'sassy' replies to the British Government whenever the British Government have remonstrated with them. And all this Great Britain has borne, only because she did not care to coerce by force of arms a state so much inferior in power to her own. . . . But Great Britain has endured this tyranny of the weak until it has become absolutely intolerable; and now she proposes to compel the Boers by force to fulfil their treaty pledges, which she has failed to induce them to fulfil by gentler diplomatic methods. It has been a genuine tyranny through its weakness, but even such a tyranny can not be allowed to go on forever."—*The New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

One of the Most Pathetic Wars in History.—"Imagine the position of these families of humble country folk, left without the natural protectors and masters of the farms. Wives know that they have none to look to for help except their little boys, their trusty rifles, and their God. Whatever happens, the country is stripped of its strong men. They are on the frontier, singing the psalms which comforted their fathers in the desperate loneliness and peril of the days when Dutch South Africa was won from savage beasts and more savage men. They stand as a thin little line of defenders of their native land against the armies of a mighty empire. They are to do battle against the murderous dum-dum bullets and Lyddite shrapnel shells of the richest and largest realm that the world ever saw. In such a situation the faith of the Boers in the God they worship becomes extremely touching. The men in the camps and the women and children in the scattered farmhouses are relying on the favor of heaven to offset the vast preponderance of the enemy's forces. No people equally calm and sensible would ever have found courage for such a terribly one-sided war if they had been less sincere and simple-minded in their faith. If these conditions in South Africa leave anything wanting to make a complete picture of one of the most pathetic wars in all history, we do not know what it is. A brave, devout, and honest people, only a few thousand families in all, stand at bay in the interior of South Africa. They are cut off from the sea and from outside help. They have staked their whole hope of preserving their independence upon their self-devotion and their faith in God. The good wishes of the world go out to them. But the hard lessons of the past teach that they must go down in ruin and death before the tremendous superiority of their foe in numbers and munitions of war. One of the darkest and saddest tragedies in the long story of our race has begun."—*The Cleveland Leader.*

Better Times, Fewer Convicts.—While sociologists are trying to prove that marriage decreases crime, the Chicago *Times-Herald* comes forward with the claim that busy times for the merchant and manufacturer are the most potent cause of dull days for the turnkey. *The Times-Herald* says:

"The comment is frequently heard that there has been a wonderful decrease during the last two or three years in the number of men who go from door to door in search of work. It is a common remark that it is next to impossible to find any one to do the odd jobs about a house, and each householder reasons from this fact to the conclusion that the demand for labor has multiplied and that this must be accepted as evidence of a return of prosperity. Amid such conditions as those which existed during the hard times the army of the unemployed was sorely tried, and it was only natural that those who lacked moral stamina should take to crime to avoid want.

"That they did so is shown by the statistics of the Joliet Penitentiary, which prove also that there has been a notable change for the better since, and thus strengthen the demonstration of the householder as to the reality of the business revival. It is pointed out that whereas in May, 1895, there were 1,623 convicts in the prison, there are now only 1,278. Moreover, for the first time in the history of this great penal institution a whole month has passed without the admission of a single new prisoner. That is certainly a remarkable showing and one whose significance can not be mistaken. There has been no transformation in the character of men, but the scourge of grinding poverty has been withheld, and the temptation for the weak is not what it was. The more the comparisons are examined the greater is the evidence of improved conditions. From October 1, 1894, to September 30, 1895, 927 new convicts were received, while from October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899, the number was only 506. The record for Chicago and Cook county was 485 in 1895 and but 288 during 1897, when the tide of prosperity had begun to set in. Henceforth we may expect that the forces at the penitentiary will be recruited almost exclusively from the distinctly criminal classes. Country and city both have a livelihood to offer to all those who are industrious and honestly inclined."

THE HOPEFUL SIDE OF CHARITY WORK.

THE news that Bishop Potter is about to start for Hawaii and the Philippines, if taken in connection with the first part of an article by him in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, might lead to the belief that he had abandoned America as hopeless, and set out in search of more promising fields of labor. The bishop's article, which is entitled "The Help that Harms," is devoted mainly to recounting instances wherein the quality of mercy, Shakespeare notwithstanding, has been seriously strained, and instead of blessing "him that gives and him that takes," has had the opposite effect. It is unnecessary to recount Bishop Potter's discouraging experiences with fraudulent beggars and charity society officers who are solicitous chiefly about their own salaries; it is more profitable to turn to the bishop's conclusion, which shows that he is not yet in despair, and that no one else need be. After relating an instance of an honest and hard-working young man who was turned into a mendicant, a loafer, and a fraud by a well-meant letter written by the bishop's father, Bishop Potter continues:

"And yet for a sincere and self-sacrificing purpose to help our less fortunate fellowmen there were never so many inspiring and encouraging opportunities. Along with the undeniably increasing complexity of our modern life there have arisen those attractive instrumentalities for a genuine beneficence which find their most impressive illustrations in the improvements of the homes of the poor in college settlements, in young men's and young girls' clubs in connection with our mission churches, in the kindergartens, and in the cooking-schools founded by these and other beneficent agencies, in juvenile societies for teaching handicrafts and encouraging savings, and, best of all, in that resolute purpose to know how the other half live, of which the noble service of Edward Denison in England; of college graduates in England and in America, who have made the college and university settlements their post-graduate courses; of such women here and in Chicago as Miss Jane Addams, and the charming group of gentlewomen living in the House in Henry Street, New York, maintained with such modest munificence by Mr. Jacob Schiff; of such laborious and discerning scrutiny and sympathy as have been shown in the studies and writings of my friend Mr. Jacob Riis—are such noble and enkindling examples. These and such as these are indicating to us the lines along which our best work or the relief of ignorance and suffering and want may to-day be done, and the more closely they are studied, and the more intimately the classes with which they are concerned are known, the more abundantly they will vindicate themselves."

To indicate the hopeful extent to which self-respect and independence prevail among the needy classes, the bishop gives the following interesting bit from his own experience:

"During some six weeks spent, a few years ago, in the most crowded ward in the world, among thousands of people who lived in the narrowest quarter and upon the most scanty wage, I gave six hours every day to receiving anybody and everybody who came to me. During that time I had visits from dilapidated gentlemen from Albany and Jersey City and Philadelphia and the like, who supposed that I was a credulous fool whose money and

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himself would be soon parted, and who gave me what they considered many excellent reasons for presenting them with five dollars apiece. But, during that whole period, not one of the many thousands who lived in the crowded tenements all around me, and to hundreds of whom I preached three times a week, asked me for a penny. Not one! They came to me by day and by night, men and women, boys and girls, for counsel, courage, sympathy, admonition, reproof, guidance, and such light as I could give them—but never, one of them, for money. They are my friends to-day, and they know that I am theirs; and, little as that last may mean to the weakest and the worst of them, I believe that, in the case of any man or woman who tries to understand and hearten his fellow, it counts for a thousandfold more than doles, or bread, or institutional relief."

IS WORK A CURSE?

THE conception of work as a penalty inflicted upon mankind for disobedience comes down to us from the Hebrew scriptures. It has behind it, also, historical influence, work and slavery being for many ages nearly synonymous terms. But this conception is as false and mischievous as it is ancient, in the opinion of Charlotte Perkins Stetson. Writing in *The Cosmopolitan* (October), she endeavors to formulate a true conception of work and to define its place in the advanced social organism. Her fundamental idea is brought out in the following passage:

"Men work, and make their cattle work, but a free and independent lower animal does not work. He expends energy in pursuit of his dinner, but we do not call it working.

"The only subhuman creatures we call workers are the ant, the bee, and the beaver. 'He works like a beaver,' we say; 'As busy as a bee,' and, 'Go to the ant, thou sluggard!' Birds spend a great deal of energy in building a nest, but we do not say, 'Working like a bird.'

"The reason for the distinction is clear: the bee, the ant, and the beaver exert themselves not each for each, not merely parent for child, but all for all. They have common interests and make a common effort to serve those interests; with the result of developing a high degree of prosperity, and also of ability and intelligence."

In other words, work, as Miss Stetson would have it defined, is a collective, not an individual process; "it is something you do for others while others do something for you." And out of this basic fact comes division of labor, specialization, and the whole trend of modern economics:

"It is apparent to any one that the mere existence of society depends on work, that the nature of a given society depends on the nature of its work, that the further progress of society depends on the progress of its work; and, also, that the individual finds his best happiness in his best work—his worst punishment in uncongenial, forced labor, or that last horror—forced idleness; and in the face of these facts we still 'labor under a misconception.'

"Our main error is in thinking that work is done to gratify our own desires—see the 'want theory' in existing systems of economics. No expression of energy of sufficiently high grade to be called 'work,' is done to gratify oneself. In its very nature as work it is done for some one else."

The individual motive may be a selfish one, but the work is none the less for others, and the individual profits as society profits. Each works for the whole, as the lungs, the heart, the brain, work for the whole body and profit in the body's welfare. Viewed in this light, as social service, the old-time scorn for work is giving way to wise respect.

Another phase of the subject is thus touched upon by Miss Stetson:

"Another radical error as to the nature of work comes from our view of life as a condition of reception. We think the pleasure of living is in receiving sensations—a most mistaken and limited idea. The main pleasures of life come through expression rather than impression. It is more pleasure to paint a picture than to look at it—to sing than to hear.

"Supplied with every conceivable means of gratification, a human being soon exhausts the pleasure of having things; but given right avenues to employ his energies, he never exhausts the pleasure of doing things.

"The receiving power of an organism is not so great as its giving power. Expression is greater than impression. We fondly imagine that it is better to have things than to do them—an error carried to its natural height when the Shah of Persia gazed in wonder at English ladies and gentlemen dancing. 'Can they not hire persons to do it for them?' he said. He supposed that to look at dancing was more pleasurable than to dance. He was wrong.

"Acting under this mistake, we seek to avoid work, and look down upon the worker. The experience of centuries to the contrary does not shake this sublime fallacy."

Miss Stetson traces this fallacy back to the darker periods of the race—the feudal system, the slave system, and, prior to either, the workless system of most of the brute creation. One of the points she aims especially to make is that our prejudice against women as workers also arises from the historic but false conception of work. "To want to work"—that is, to perform other than domestic labor, which is not work at all in Miss Stetson's view—"to wish to develop special talents and use them for the common good, this is deemed quite false to the ideal of womanhood." For this feeling, of course, Miss Stetson finds no logical basis: "she too [woman] is a member of the social organism and must fill her place therein to know the full joy and power of life."

Abandoning Captured Philippine Towns.—The announcement from Washington that the Government has abolished the Philippine censorship gives added interest to a letter published by the Chicago *Record* from John T. McCutcheon, its Philippine correspondent, telling what news General Otis has been suppressing. The most interesting feature of the letter contains news whose publication can not well aid the natives, because it is the very news that they know best—the capture and abandonment of Philippine towns. Those who consider this policy of abandonment a grievous mistake will be glad to note the announcement that in the present forward movement in Luzon all captured towns will be garrisoned and held. "The following partial list," says Mr. McCutcheon, "will show what our troops have done, and will reveal what a world of unnecessary work they have had to do":

"Pasig has been captured three times and abandoned twice. Guadeloupe has been captured four times and abandoned three times. Mariquina has been captured six times and abandoned

FILIPINO VILLAGER: "Mark up another tally, Jojo; we're captured again." —*The Chicago Record.*

six times. Canita has been captured twice and abandoned twice. Antipolo has been captured once and abandoned. Morong has been captured twice and abandoned twice. Santa Cruz has been captured once and abandoned. Pagsanjan has been captured once and abandoned. Longos has been captured once and abandoned. Paete has been captured once and abandoned. Novaliches has been captured twice and abandoned twice. San Mateo has been captured once and abandoned. San José has been captured once and abandoned. Norzagaray has been captured once and abandoned. Augot has been captured once and abandoned. San Miguel de Mayuma has been captured once and abandoned. Mexico has been captured twice and abandoned once. Bacolor has been captured twice and abandoned once. Macabebe, the only town friendly to the Americans, was taken and deserted and allowed to be burned by the natives. Quingua was taken twice and abandoned once. Guagua was taken once and abandoned."

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ARE POLITICAL PARTIES UNNECESSARY?

MAYOR SAMUEL M. JONES, of Toledo, whose picturesque and successful campaign in that city was described in these columns April 15, and whose candidacy for governor of Ohio was considered October 7, writes an article entitled, "The Needlessness of Political Parties," to prove that the salvation of our country rests with the independent voter. It will be remembered that the "Golden-Rule mayor" was elected as an independent candidate and that his nomination for governor, filed a few day ago, has been made by petition—the petition containing the Scriptural measure of 80,000 names where only 15,000 were required. Mayor Jones, who writes in *The Independent*, argues that political parties are not only unnecessary, but pernicious:

"One important essential to the establishment of free government under our system is the absolute destruction of party machines, and there is one way to accomplish this that is easily within the reach of workingmen of this country, and that is through entire independent political action.

"The great political parties in this country have been without a moral issue for the last quarter of a century. . . . They do not differ in their moral purposes. One is as bad as the other, and both are against the best interests of the greatest number. They are greedy for spoils and plunder. They do not care for social conditions. They do not seek to improve society. They foster nothing so much as place-getting. There is a constant evasion of real issues in the platforms and in the resolutions of public assemblages. No mention is made of the appalling condition of distress which exists among the masses in our cities. Not a word is said about the throngs of unemployed men and women, who are tramping the well-beaten road to beggary and crime. Everywhere in the public utterances of party leaders we hear a soothing and pleasant optimism that is wholly unsupported by the facts of our every-day life. . . . . .

"The only way to prevent bossism is to cultivate the spirit of independence in very voter. As long as men say 'My party, right or wrong,' politics will be controlled by bosses. Even the small Socialist Party which exists in a few cities is as much troubled by bossism as any other, because it lays more emphasis on adherence to party than on devotion to principle. The independent vote is the factor that is always feared by the selfish business man and the politician; it is through independent action in our politics that we are to make progress. Very little can be done by changing parties, or organizing new ones, until the common conception of life is elevated. So long as the 'party' idea dominates us, and our chief endeavor is to get our men in and the other men out, every election will be a source of disappointment. As for an independent party, the history of the nation is crowded thick with such attempts. About forty such organizations have sprung into being, with a result of almost invariable failure. We must conceive of politics as the science of doing good through government, and then machine politics will become as extinct as chattel slavery. When men have so divorced themselves from party fealty that they are ready to ally themselves at any time in free associations, for the purpose of supporting a principle, just as the soldiers of a volunteer army enlist for a campaign, and on its conclusion are mustered out and go back into the general citizenship, unfettered by any chain—when we reach a voting citizenship such as this, any needed reform will be within our reach."

Grand Army Press and Commissioner Evans.—The approval of Pension Commissioner Evans which is shown by many representatives of the daily press (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 23) finds no echo in the columns of the Grand Army organs. *The National Tribune* (Washington) which has led the campaign against the commissioner, keeps it up in the following strain:

"The great grief of Mr. Evans's course is that the veterans and their widows are all so much nearer the grave than they were when he began following up Lochren's 'saving' policy. The march of disease and disability upon their enfeebled frames is inconceivably more rapid. Every day adds to their distress and their need. Ten years ago they could bear with some patience a commissioner's perverseness, his pettifogging technicalities, his heart-breaking delays. They would console themselves as they did through Lochren's *régime* by looking forward to a time when a change would be made. But now the dark clouds of despair settle down deeper and deeper on their narrowing horizon. Thousands of them see the grave much nearer them than they do any hope of relief from his persecutions. . . . But inasmuch as there are something like 800,000 veterans alive, and most of them have sons and sons-in-law, we think that the politicians who are calculating that they have 'at last got through with the old soldiers' are liable to awake to their mistake with a shock."

The Grand Army Advocate (Des Moines, Iowa) says:

"The only criticism *The Advocate* has regarding President McKinley's Administration is his conspicuous neglect of his comrades who downed rebellion and made it possible for the Government to do the glorious deeds of the last thirteen months. His silence in all his addresses and messages regarding these Union veterans; and his neglecting to remove their oppressor H. Clay Evans, are our grounds of criticism and we have surely won the right to express ourselves plainly."

An Iowa correspondent of *The Ohio Soldier* (Chillicothe, Ohio) intimates that if the veterans speak by the ballot, the Administration may realize the force of what they say:

"Comrades, throughout Ohio and the West, let each one write his verdict this fall. Then Evans will go. But don't after that allow any one to pull the wool over your eyes again. We all know now that the political schemers are at work here in Iowa to put men in office who have no moral right there. We see it here. That man Evans is secure in his office and don't care a cuss how they get along. Look at six-dollars-per-month issues by him and the two-dollar increases. It's an insult to any fair-minded old soldier. . . . A nod is just as good to a blind horse as a wink."

The Western Veteran (Topeka and Kansas City) says:

"If Commissioner Evans will manifest one half as much desire to discover evidence upon which a pension may be granted as he does to discover some excuse for rejecting a claim he will not be criticized by his comrades and the country so harshly."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

QUEEN VICTORIA and Oom Paul are both old enough to know better.—*The Chicago Record.*

MEN, like eggs, become hard by being kept in hot water.—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison.*

THE British temperament may be rather slow about seeing a joke, but it can spot gold-mines instanter.—*The Washington Star.*

SOME times it's hard to tell whether Mr. McKinley is supporting the old flag, or the old flag is supporting Mr. McKinley.—*The Detroit News.*

ONE difference between Bunker Hill and Majuba Hill is that the former never found it necessary to repeat itself.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IT will be easier for Chicago's rich men to enter the kingdom of heaven after the tax revisionist get through with them.—*The Washington Post.*

A NEW publication is named "What to Eat." It should be supplemented by another entitled "How to Get It."—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison.*

IN all his biblical research Oom Paul doesn't appear to have been impressed with the injunction concerning the other cheek.—*The Detroit News.*

"SHALL I Slay My Brother Boer?" is the title of the latest brochure in London. By all means, if he insists upon it, appears to be the most popular answer.—*The Boston Herald.*

UNCLE SAM: "Say, John, we should have fixed the date nearer to election day."—*The Detroit Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

PRESIDENT KRÜGER AND THE POETS.

IT is apparently a fine bit of jingo politics that Kipling's poem, "The Old Issue," should appear in the London *Times* just after the wildly riotous meeting of the pro-Transvaal faction in Trafalgar Square. That meeting—chiefly characterized by the ancient apples, eggs of unknown antiquity, and other missiles which were hurled at the radical speakers—showed that the Colonial Secretary's appeal to the strong right arm of Britain still commands tumultuous assent from a large portion of the British laboring classes. Kipling's subtle and wondrous intuition appears to guide him here as always to a position in harmony with the sympathies and views of the British multitude. That view already regards South Africa as British territory, and such is the view which a careful reading of the poem will indicate. The poem strikes again the "religious note" which was so conspicuous in "The Recessional." The verses are somewhat obscure, but it may be premised that "the old King" refers to the opponents of English freedom and progress, whether in political tendencies at home or in the person of President Krüger—"the sloven, sullen, savage, secret, uncontrolled—laying on a new land evils of the old." The new King is apparently the spirit of freedom and parliamentary government. The poem is in part as follows:

The Old Issue.

All we have of freedom—all we use or know—
This our fathers bought for us, long and long ago.

Ancient Right unnoticed as the breath we draw—
Leave to live by no man's leave, underneath the Law.

Lance and torch and tumult, steel and gray-goose wing
Wrenched it, inch and ell and all, slowly from the King.

Till our fathers stablished, after bloody years,
How our King is one with us, first among his peers.

So they bought us freedom,—not at little cost—
Wherefore must we watch the King, lest our gain be lost.

Over all things certain, this is sure indeed:
Suffer not the old King; for we know the breed!

Give no ear to bondsmen bidding us endure,
Whining "He is weak and far": crying "Time shall cure."

(Time himself is witness, till the battle joins
Deeper strikes the rottenness in the people's loins.)

. . . . . .

Howso' great their clamor, whatso'er their claim,
Suffer not the old King under any name!

Here is naught unproven—here is naught to learn.
It is written what shall fall, if the King return.

He shall mark our goings; question whence we came,
Set his guards about us, all in Freedom's name

He shall take his tribute, toll of all our ware.
He shall change our gold for arms—arms we may not bear.

. . . . . .

Cruel in the shadow, crafty in the sun,
Far beyond his borders shall his teaching run.

Sloven, sullen, savage, secret, uncontrolled—
Laying on a new land evil of the old;

Long-forgotten bondage, dwarfing heart and brain—
All our fathers died to loose he shall bind again.

Here is naught at venture, random nor untrue—
Swings the wheel full circle, brims the cup anew.

Here is naught unproven, here is nothing hid:
Step for step and word for word—so the old Kings did!

Step by step and word by word; who is ruled may read,
Suffer not the old Kings—for we know the breed—

All the right they promise—all the wrong they bring.
Stewards of the Judgment, suffer not this King!

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* calls the poem a very commonplace production, in pursuit of an obscure idea:

"Scarcely anybody save Mr. Kipling will be able to see that Oom Paul Krüger, in repelling every attempt made to undermine the little government his people have created in South Africa, is trying to fix the shackles of the 'old kings' upon his fellow citizens, every one of whom is heart and soul against the concessions which Great Britain demands. The Boers may be cruel in warfare—in warfare waged for their hearths and homes—but their severest critics have never said or written anything of them which justifies Mr. Kipling in speaking of them as a people, or in speaking of their President, in this manner. . . . . .

"If he alludes to the grafting of Dutch ideas in Africa he must have forgotten William, the Prince of Orange, and the influence which this Netherlander wielded in determining the later history of the British empire."

The St. Louis *Republic* remarks:

"It is not too much to say that this poem sounds the call for the British advance to the conquest of all South Africa. It is bound to have a tremendous influence on the English mind. It comes at a moment of national excitement that makes its white-hot fervor permissible. It has a refrain that will not die out of the ears or hearts of its hearers. Kipling has confirmed his title of the Poet of Imperialism. He has also probably sung Joe Chamberlain into the Premiership of Great Britain following the crushing of the Boers as the result of Chamberlain's foreign policy."

A poem by Mr. Edward Sydney Tylee in the London *Spectator* gives a very different view of President Krüger, tho still patriotic:

Deep, mournful eyes that seek the ground
The devious path to trace;
The giant form of Lincoln, crowned
By Cromwell's grosser face;
Coarse, rustic garb, of uncouth cut,
That masks each mighty limb;
Its shapeless folds the ready butt
Of Europe's jesters trim.

So much the crowd can see; the rest
Asks critics clearer-eyed;
So rough a scabbard leaves unguessed
How keen the blade inside;
The trenchant will, the subtle brain
So strangely doomed to wage
With Destiny's still climbing main
The hopeless war of Age.

His kindred are a rugged brood
That nurse a dying fire;
The sons of Calvin's bitter mood,
And sterner than their sire.
By faith through trackless deserts steered,
Lost miles of lonely sand,
Far from the intruding world they feared,
They found their Promised Land.

. . . . . .

Yet, tho that realm he still sustains,
Against an empire's might,
And with untiring skill maintains
The so unequal fight,
He buys his victories all too dear,
Whose foes have Time for friend;
Each fatal triumph brings more near
The inevitable end.

Haply the hoarse-voiced guns must close
The long debate at last,
Ere the young Future can compose
Its quarrel with the Past;
Nathless, our England, unashamed,
May greet a foeman true
Of her own stubborn metal framed,
For she is iron, too.

The following sonnet by Swinburne, entitled "The Transvaal," appears in the London *Times* (October 11). We reproduce it as cabled to American dailies. The reference in lines 7 and 8 is evidently to the assaults (since denied) by the Boers upon fleeing women at the railway stations.

Patience, long sick to death, is dead. Too long
Have sloth and doubt and treason bidden us be
What Cromwell's England was not, when the sea
To him bore witness, given of Blake, how strong
She stood: a commonweal that brooked no wrong
From foes less vile than men like wolves set free,
Whose war is waged where none may fight or flee,
With women and with weanlings. Speech and song
Lack utterance now for loathing. Scarce we hear
Foul tongues that blacken God's dishonored name,
With prayers turned curses and with praise found shame,
Defy the truth, whose witness now draws near,
To scourge these dogs, agape with jaws afoam,
Down, out of life. Strike, England, and strike home!

The Hartford *Courant* prints a notable poem from Marten Maartens on the Anglo-Boer dispute. His pro-Dutch sympathies,

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says *The Courant*, have worked "a temporary paralysis of vision and judgment," and notwithstanding the fact that he writes his novels of Dutch life in English, and is a member of many London clubs, he "idealizes the Dutchman of the Transvaal astonishingly" and "utterly misstates the issue." The poem is in the form of an address to England, and runs as follows:

Greatest of Nations! Chosen Strength of God!
Imperial Servant of divine commands!
Within the tranquil hollows of thy hands
Repose the sphered seas; the changeful lands.
Are thine, and tracts of empire yet untrod!

The sword is thine; its splendor flares abroad.
Thou whom the mighty warrior-dead acclaim,
Wilt thou intrust its unpolluted fame
To smooth-faced pirates whose unspoken aim
Is filthy lucre gained by fouler fraud?

This people, small in number, great in love
Of all thou lovest, sternly set apart
In self-concentered freedom, as thou art,
Puritans, pure, as thou, in home, and heart,
Owning no master but your Lord above,—

Ere these appeal to Him, our hope is yet
In thee; for thou, awakening, wilt hear
This chink of gold; thy righteous heart will fear
Unrighteous ruin, slowly drawing near.
England, dost thou forget?

NEWSPAPERS FOR LUNATICS.

A LITTLE known but not uninstructive branch of journalism is that which comprises newspapers written, printed, and published in lunatic asylums. This lunatic journalism took its rise with a copy of *The New Moon* issued at the Crichton Royal Asylum, Dumfries, Scotland, in 1844. Now many of the leading asylums of both hemispheres have journals. A writer in the London *Mail* gives the following particulars about them:

"These magazines touch the journalistic ideal, as, being written by the readers for their own amusement, they can not fail to hit the popular taste. We find that those mentally deranged like about four ninths of their reading to take the form of travel and heavy prose articles of a strictly theoretical nature. The rest of the contents comes in order of quantity as follows: Humor, local notes, poetry, chiefly in a light vein; special articles on local theatricals, and fiction.

"The most striking feature about these journals is the almost total absence of gloom and melancholia, and we have it on the word of the doctor of one of the leading asylums that this is not owing to such contributions being tabooed. But now and again one comes on a poem or tale drenched with melancholia and morbid insanity. In one of these journals appeared a story written in the first person, about a hero—undoubtedly the writer—who had his head twisted round the wrong way. The consequence was he invariably had to walk in the opposite direction to which he wanted to walk. This terrible fate haunts him right through the story, causing him to lose friends, money, and everything else which man holds dear, and ends up by his in his own mind murdering the girl who was to save him from himself. According to the story, the heroine was standing on the edge of a great precipice. The hero is standing near. Suddenly the heroine becomes giddy and totters on the brink. The hero tries to dash forward and save her, but of course runs the other way. Here comes a break in the narrative, which is finished by the following sentence: 'And the gates of an asylum for those mentally deranged shut the writer off from his friends in the outer world.'

"Apart from such tragedies as the above, the whole of these journals are saturated with humor. In one we find the following among 'Questions We Want Answered':

"When does the Queen of Sheba intend to recognize the royal rank of the "Prince of Wales"? Did "Marie Corelli" really tweak the Doctor's nose? Why did "Ranji" throw the ball at "W. G.'s" head during practise at the nets?' Perhaps it should be explained that the celebrities referred to above are not those known to the public, but other persons who claim their personalities and are detailed in the asylums for that very reason."

The writer gives the following quotation from an unfortunate journalist of *The Fort England Mirror*, detailing these reasons for his detention:

"I met a young widow with a grown stepdaughter, and the widow married me. Then my father, who was a widower, met my stepdaughter and married her. That made my wife the mother-in-law of her father-in-law, and made my stepdaughter my mother and my father my stepson. Then my stepmother, the stepdaughter of my wife, had a son. That boy was, of course, my brother, because he was my father's son. He was also the son of my wife's stepdaughter, and therefore her grandson. That made me grandfather to my stepbrother. Then my wife had a son. My mother-in-law, the stepsister of my son, is also his grandmother, because he is her stepson's child. My father is the brother-in-law of my child, because his stepsister is his wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is also the child of my stepgrandmother. I am my mother's brother-in-law, my wife is her own child's aunt, my son is my father's nephew, and I'm my own grandfather. And after trying to explain the relationship in our family some seven times a day to our calling friends for a fortnight, I was brought here—no, came of my own will."

Another writer declares gleefully that he never found rest from his mother-in-law before, and that he intends to continue as long as possible to hoodwink the physicians in their notion that he is insane. Another writes that the fate of all great men has been to be maltreated or overlooked by their contemporaries, and therefore he is now detained: "for the thick-skulls and those of little sense are jealous of my being the first to discover that we could all live forever if we would only walk on our hands instead of our feet."

POE'S STUDENT LIFE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the death of Poe, and the dedication of a bust in his honor by Zolnay at Charlottesville, Va., the seat of the fine old university founded by Thomas Jefferson, have called attention anew to the singular and often misunderstood character of this perturbed spirit—one of the enigmas of literary history. Poe's college days, while neither long nor marked by any great aberrations, throw some little light on the subsequent growth of his character; and with the purpose of showing that at this period, as later, his faults and idiosyncrasies have been grossly exaggerated, Miss J. B. Dugdale, in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* (October), gives some particulars of Poe's life during his brief university career, drawn from information furnished by the academic authorities. The writer says:

"Every student of Poe's life knows there is much in it that can not be commended or excused; the instances of weakness and error and pitiable failure on his part are not few, but, for that reason, his heroic struggles and such successes as were his should not be overlooked. Because there are strong shadows in the picture the lights should be only the more carefully preserved, and such an involved story as his should be handled with unflinching honesty and with all possible sympathy.

"His admirers must in only too many cases be apologists and defenders, but in others they are able to prove the utter falsity of charges laid at his door. Such has been the work of those at the University of Virginia, who cherish his memory and guard the record of his residence there.

"Against the report of his idle and dissipated life they bring forward the college documents to prove that the year he spent there—from February to December, 1826—was one of quiet and creditable study, and that he won the good opinion of his instructors by careful class work and unsolicited exercises. At the end of the term, instead of being dismissed in disgrace, he completed with distinction the language courses he had been pursuing, and earned honors equal to graduation at the present time. Contrary to the assertion that his student days were spent in brawling and disorder, the official accounts show that he was called before the faculty but once, and then as a witness, while his conduct was never censured, altho the period was one of unusual strictness in the discipline of the college.

"That he contracted bills in the town of Charlottesville and rolled up gambling debts, which were the source of trouble be-

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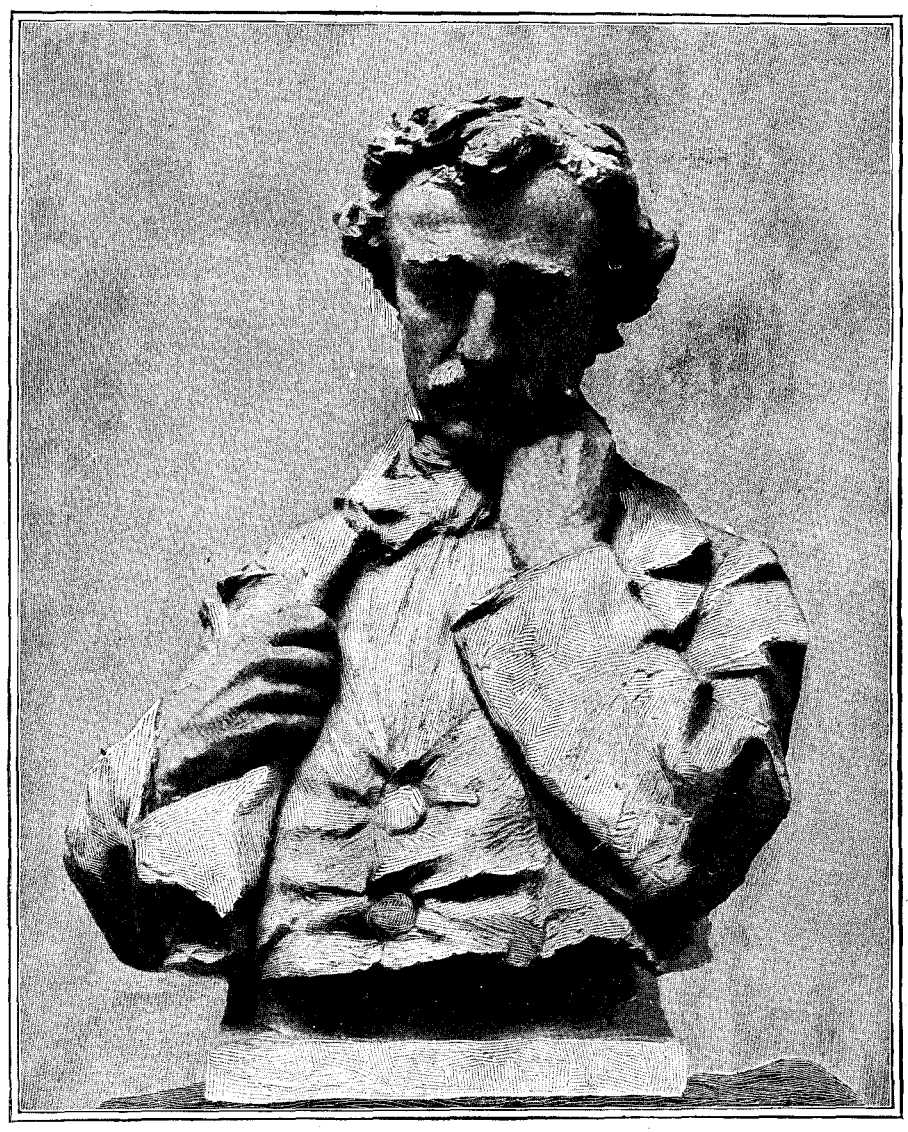
tween him and his patron, Mr. Allan, and led to his leaving at the close of the term, are statements generally accepted without question, but there is good evidence that they have been maliciously exaggerated, and the seekers for truth insist that such wrongdoing, if proven, should not be allowed to overshadow his whole college career."

Poe, while never popular with his fellow students, was liked by some for his interest in what we nowadays would call "athletics." However, his chief recreations were long solitary walks—sometimes extending over several days—among the spurs of the Blue Ridge Mountains surrounding Charlottesburg:

"It is pleasant to think of these rambles as among the few wholesome and unalloyed enjoyments that came into his storm-driven life, while the value of this exposure to nature's influence in contrast with the years of city sojourn which were to follow should not be overlooked. A book was his usual and only companion on such excursions, and a list preserved in the University Library shows what kind of reading interested him at this time—Rollin's 'Histoire Ancienne, 'Histoire Romaine,' Robertson's 'America,' Marshall's 'Washington,' Voltaire's 'Histoire Particulière,' and Dufief's 'Nature Displayed.'

"He had already essayed original composition, and many of the poems in his first slender volume — 'Tamerlane and Other Poems' — published in Boston in 1827, were written at this period.



BUST OF EDGAR ALLAN POE BY ZOLNAY.

Courtesy of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*.

"About two years ago some members of the university, feeling that 'its most illustrious alumnus' should be fitly commemorated, organized the Poe Memorial Association, and through the efforts of this society the Poe collection in the beautiful new library building will bear eloquent and appropriate witness to his fame. On the frieze of the lofty rotunda are inscribed the names of earth's greatest teachers and singers; the Americans thus honored are few, but Poe is of the number, and the alcove immediately below his name will contain the fine bronze bust recently made by Zolnay. On the adjoining shelves will be collected all the available editions of Poe's works, with commentaries, translations, autographs, prints, and other things of interest in connection with them.

"The date selected for the unveiling of the bust—October 7, 1899—is no less striking and significant an occasion than the fiftieth anniversary of the poet's death.

"Perhaps it is well that this memorial was not sooner set up. It may be that silence solemn and profound, the hush of awe and wonder and pity, was all that could at first follow the passing of the tempest-tossed soul. It was necessary that years should elapse before so tragic and complex and contradictory a life could be estimated aright. This star of the first magnitude was from horizon to horizon accompanied by black clouds and stormy vapors, and the onlookers who marked its course were either dazzled by its splendor or choked by the mists—calm and clear vision being alike impossible in each case.

"So, for reasons which are not far to seek, never before could America's most original genius come to his own—come to the place truly and lastingly his, when blind and heated partizanship should yield to sane, serene, sympathetic appreciation of his greatness.

"A recent critic has well said, 'One Poe the world needed, and no more. He came to stay. What place do his works occupy for all time? Simply their own; they interfere with no other master's rights; no other works can ever disturb them or rob them of immortality.'"

THE MUSICAL OUTLOOK.

MR. W. J. HENDERSON thinks that at the present moment the higher genius of music is in a condition of suspended animation; or, to use his metaphor, "upon the horizon of music there is not a cloud as big as a man's hand; the era is a vast desert, and there is a host of little things creeping on the sands of time." Aside from the grand old man of Italy—the creator of "Aïda" and "Falstaff,"—whose sun is already setting, there is not a living man recognized by the world as a great composer. Says Mr. Henderson (in *The Music Trade Review*, October 7):

"Johannes Brahms was the last of the Titans. And he followed the lord of all the Russians, the storming Tschaikowsky, into a past where both now sit in the shadow of the fathers, for Beethoven still towers the most majestic figure in the picture which they sought to fill. Who sees a Beethoven in the musical activities of our time? 'If any, speak, for him have I offended.' If there be any composer who in this dull and prosaic time is worthy of a seat beside the mighty, will some good brother please point him out to the dimming vision of one who is weary with long watching?

"There was a time, and that not long ago, when many of us who were eager for the strength of new blood in our holy art thought that in Mascagni the promise was to be fulfilled. His 'Cavalleria Rusticana' imposed upon the whole round world by the glow of the blood which it showed on its surface. It burned with

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the fiery flush of the new romanticism of our time. That romanticism has enriched our literature with a host of petty masterpieces, full of the chronicles of the drum and trumpet, and has enlivened our stage with the clash of the long-forgotten rapier. It has brought us back our D'Artagnan, and it has given us Cyrano and Rudolph Rassendyl. It has written a new lease of life for Flaubert and Dumas, and it has made the wilderness rank 'Ben Hur' as a classic.

"But where is the genius in opera to-day? It is not this blusterer. Nor is it the smart, smug Massenet with his familiar patterns and his unpublished but quite well-known recipe for a grand opera. It is not Pucini with his 'Bohéme,' tho the man has a gift of melody quite extraordinary in these days of stertorous phrases and coagulated chords. But something more than a mere tune-maker is required to sit in the seats of the mighty. All these people are trying to reflect us to ourselves, but there is a vast difference in seeing your face in a silver hand-glass and seeing it in the sea."

Mr. Henderson, it will be noted, passes Perosi by with contemptuous silence, not even finding a place for him in this galaxy of *dii minores*. As for the lyric drama, he says, it still smacks of the theater; there is "too much of the musical stage carpenter" in its construction. Still less sign is there of genius in the sphere of orchestral music. Dvoràk and Goldmark represent the highest attainment in symphony and in overture respectively:

"It is not a thing on which the round world can felicitate itself and make feasts of rejoicing. Dvoràk is a man of extraordinary talent, but he never sweeps the heartstrings as the Russian bard of the horns and bassoons did. Sgambati pleases, but so does Moszskowski. It is not likely that either of these men ever raises a feeling of antagonism in any breast, and no composer who had the Attic salt in his work could fail to do so.

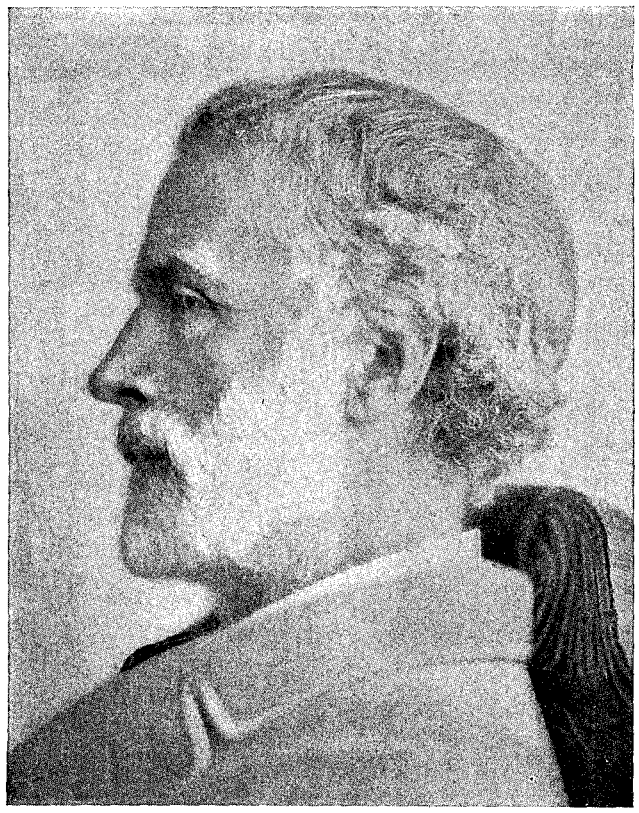
"Yet in all this there is nothing to cause us discouragement. The truth is that, so far as we Americans are concerned, a breathing spell is really needed. New hopes, new aspirations, lie before the exponents of the tone art. When the present unsettled conditions pass and the poise of a perfect understanding comes again, then in the fulness of that time there will arise some new genius to whom the new methods and the new ideals will be the ready material of progress."

THE NOVELS OF GEORGE MEREDITH.

GEORGE MEREDITH has alternately elicited extravagant commendation and sweeping censure from his readers. Stevenson, on the one hand, pays almost fantastic homage to the novelist in his remark that to him "Rhoda Fleming" was "the strongest thing in English letters since Shakespeare," while William Watson gives it as his opinion that "The Egoist" is "the most certainly wearisome book purporting to be a novel" that he had "ever toiled through in his life." Evidently these dicta are not, properly speaking, judgments at all, but expressions of mere personal impressionism and individual taste. A critic of another sort is Mr. Paul Elmer More, who in *The Atlantic Monthly* (October) tries to give a discriminating and judicial judgment of Meredith's work in accordance with the canons of literary criticism. It is perhaps not too early to do this, since a newly revised and complete edition of the novelist's works has just been issued, and his literary product is now practically finished. Mr. More first speaks of the rather irritating subject of Meredith's style:

"Probably the first characteristic of these novels to attract the attention of even the most heedless reader is the peculiar language, employed, one might almost say, with malice prepense. 'Our language is not rich in subtleties for prose. A writer who is not servile, and has insight, must coin from his own mint.' So Mr. Meredith states his case, and it must be admitted he has coined with a liberal hand, not so much in the formation of new words, tho he is apt to prefer a strange word to a common one, as in his distortion of language in order to surcharge it with thought and sensation. It is perhaps this peculiarity of style that led an eminent critic to declare his chief fault was inability to tell a story—rather a grave charge against a story-teller, if it could be substantiated. The construction of a plot like that of Evan Harrington may be sufficient answer to such a charge, but it may not be so easy to contradict the censure of overcleverness to which his pointed style lays him open.

"Mr. Meredith alludes more than once to his own philosophic intentions, and speaks with some irritation of the necessity of disguising his deeper meaning for fear of seeming obscure. We fancy, however, that it is not profundity of reflection on human life which causes obscurity so much as the refraction of this into innumerable burning points. And herein lies much of the difference between real depth and mere cleverness. In any true sense of the word there is as much depth of reflection in 'Henry Esmond' as in 'The Egoist'; but the earlier novel is less obscure, because the thought is presented in broad masses, so to speak,



GEORGE MEREDITH.
Courtesy of *The Bookman*.

which rest the mind while stimulating it, whereas 'The Egoist' confuses with its endless clashing epigrams. Mr. Meredith, like his own Mrs. Mountstuart, is 'mad for cleverness,' and does not stop often enough to remember his judgment on Sir Austin Feverel: 'A maker of proverbs—what is he but a narrow mind, the mouthpiece of a narrower?' and, 'A proverb is a halfway house to an idea, I conceive.' Now, altho the highest culture must always demand more repose of mind than an epigrammatist can offer, yet the flippant public is readily caught by a superficial sparkling cleverness, as recent popular novels sufficiently attest, and Mr. Meredith might be expected to attract such an audience, were it not for one grave defect. His cleverness is sparkling, but it is by no means superficial, and such cleverness does not make easy reading. Mr. McCarthy, one of his admirers, has said of the novels that 'a man or woman must be really in earnest to care much about them at all.' Really, our author seems to be caught between the devil and the deep sea. Yet criticize his style as you will, there is after all a note of sincerity in it, something so naturally artificial, if the paradox may be pardoned, that we are prone to overlook its extravagances, and can even appreciate its fascination for certain minds. It may be pretty well characterized in his own words as 'the puffing of a giant; a strong wind rather than speech.'"

Mr. More calls attention to the singular fact that few of our English novelists are great stylists, every other class of writers furnishing a far greater number of masters of English prose.

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Meredith is not, he says, the least peccant among the brotherhood. In his management of plot and his delineation of character, there is the same "labored ingenuity":

"His characters do not stand forth smoothly or naturally, so that we comprehend them and live with them without effort. We seem to be with the author in his *phrontisterion*, or thinking-shop; there is continual evidence of the intellectual machinery by which his characters are created. To some this creaking of the wheels and pulleys is so offensive that they throw away the books in disgust, while others, themselves professional writers in large part, take an actual pleasure in seeing the whole process of construction laid bare before them. We have in Mr. Meredith's works the analytical novel *par excellence*, and it would be hard to exaggerate the contrast between these and the perceptive novel, or novel of manners, of which Thackeray is the great exemplar. There is undoubtedly a certain legitimate joy of the intellect in pure analysis; yet it should seem that in the novel, as in every other form of art, the true master imitates nature more unconsciously, more objectively, if you will. The actions and thoughts of his characters present themselves to his mind as a concrete reality, and so he reproduces them. It is rather the part of the scientist to evoke a character from conscious analysis of motives. I have heard an eminent critic censure Thackeray as shallow, and extol Meredith for his profundity, without perhaps pausing to reflect that the same logic would condemn Shakespeare. Indeed, such a question would resolve itself into a debate over the respective profundity of art and science—surely the idlest of all possible questions. More to the point is it to observe that the highest pleasure, such as comes with a sense of inner expansion, and which art aims above all things to bestow, is largely dependent on that sprezzatura whose lack is felt as much in Mr. Meredith's character study as in his style."

Mr. More thinks that Meredith's novels are dramatic rather than epic in quality, and that they deal with incomplete characters and single problems rather than with life as a whole. Speaking of "Richard Feverel" he says:

"There seems to be but one aspect—the sexual relation—to human life; and this is presented without any of the alleviating circumstances of genuine tragedy. The point is made clear at once by comparison with 'Tom Jones' or 'Pendennis,' where the infinite variety of human activity is unrolled before us. So too in 'The Egoist' a single problem, as the name implies, is studied with unflagging persistence. Not even a complete character, but one predominant trait is made the center about which all the incidents of the book revolve. The novel is unquestionably a most astounding piece of analytical cleverness, yet is it true to nature? Hardly, we think."

Yet in spite of what Mr. More himself admits is his almost wholly destructive criticism, he believes Meredith to be a writer of extraordinary and even fascinating genius:

"If he can not stand with the three great novelists who were almost his contemporaries, this is due rather to perversion than to feebleness of wit; and at the least he ranks far above the common herd. One might say of him, distorting Gray's familiar line—

'Above the good how far—but far beneath the great.'

There are many reasons, and alas that it should be so, for believing that the novel, like other literary forms in the past, has reached its highest perfection and is already declining in excellence. Mr. Meredith, if compared with Thackeray and his peers, shows only too clearly a decadent tendency; yet what a treasure of enjoyment his wit and imagination have left to the world! And so refreshing at times is his obstinate originality that one is almost tempted, when reflecting on the tameness of lesser men, to extol his faults as added virtues."

A Parallel to "The Man with the Hoe."—Literary parallels are always turning up, and it is always an interesting question whether they are due to parallel lines of original thought or to the forgotten suggestion, received by one writer from an earlier one. This time it is "The Man with the Hoe" which is found to have a double. *Literary Life* (New York) quotes a correspondent from Dayton, Ohio, who calls attention to a poem by Miss Cory A. Chase which appeared in *The Illustrated Californian* (now defunct) in August, 1883. The poem was, like Mr. Markham's, written upon Millet's painting, and reads as follows:

O peasant delving in the stubborn soil,
What solace has this Mother Earth for thee?
Gaining thy bread through years of bitter toil,
Contented, like the cattle, just "to be."
The patience of the yokèd ox is thine—
What childlike pathos in thy wondering eyes.
Oh, do they ever note the daisy's shine,
Or turn they ever to the vaulted skies?

If thou could stand upon some lofty height—
A great, fair city lying just below—
And view our progress with its steam-god's might,
Thou couldst not joy, because thou wouldst not know:
But, sore bewildered by the pageant's glare,
Wouldst turn with yearning to thy stubble field.
And the familiar toil which waits thee there—.
While Earth still keeps the secrets she would yield.

O knotted hand, canst thou not feel these tears?
That thou art pitiable, thou dost not know.
Kind Mother Nature, guide the closing years
Of this unlettered child, and help him grow.

WOMEN AND THE GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

AN important contribution to the solution of one of the leading phases of the "woman question" is furnished by the experience of the German universities that have been in recent years admitting women as "hospilants," or visitors. If woman can satisfy the demands of German universities, it is fair to presume that the question of her capacity for higher education has been practically settled.

Miss Käthe Windscheidl, the head of the Woman's College in Leipsic, and the first woman to receive the degree of Ph.D. in course from a German university (Heidelberg, 1894), delivered an address by special invitation at the Christian Social Congress held at Kiel. After sketching the history of the agitation in behalf of the admission of women into German universities, she thus stated the results of the tests so far made:

"Have the German women shown themselves in character and mental capacity able to meet the demands that such a career can make upon them? A most pronounced answer in the affirmative can be given. The testimony of those university teachers who have admitted women to their lecture cou[illegible]s is absolutely unanimous in this regard. Only a few weeks ago the entire medical faculty of the University of Halle united in a public expression of their conviction that women are fully capable of doing the work in their department. The specter of 'masculine women' and of 'emancipated women' is rapidly evaporating in university circles in view of the fact that women are working enthusiastically and successfully by the side of their brothers in the various university departments. In this regard there are at hand a goodly number of testimonials from men who were originally opposed to the higher education of women, but who have been converted by their experience. The friends of this cause enter most hopefully and sanguinely into the coming twentieth century, feeling assured that it will bring them final and full success."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOLSTOY'S new novel, "Resurrection," is already making its appearance in London and New York, altho not yet published on this side of the water. It presents a curious apparition, having the look of a little packet of tracts, each packet being made up of six paper booklets wrapped in coarse, buff-colored paper secured by a rubber band. On the covers of the pamphlets is a list of the characters in the story, and on the title-pages are texts from Matthew, John, and Luke. It is published by the Brotherhood Publishing Company in England, and each part is sold there for a penny. Altho the form is new and at first sight odd, the principle in more artistic form might not be a bad one to apply to other books. At least, a portable edition, in several parts which would easily fit into the pocket, would be welcomed by most travelers and by suburban residents who go much by train or ferry.

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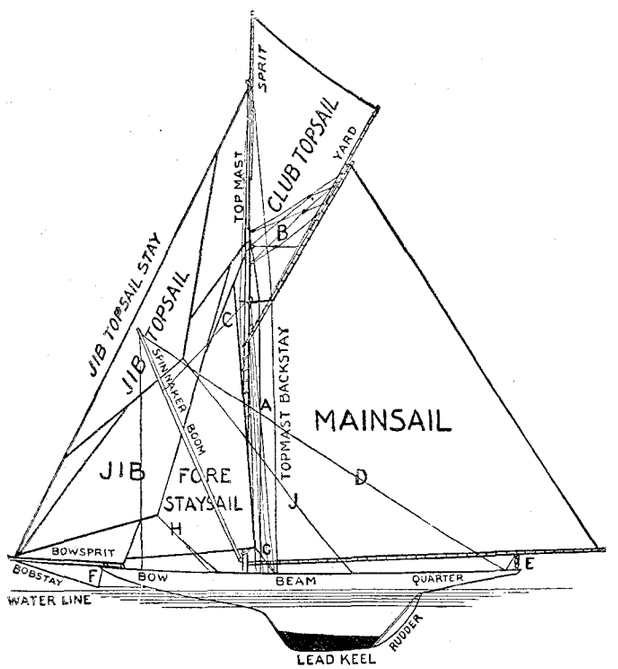
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE MODERN RACING-YACHT.

THE racing-yacht has developed so fast in the past ten years that it resembles its progenitor of the past decade hardly more than a modern steel steamship resembles the old sailing clipper. The distinctive features of the modern racer are described by Ray Stannard Baker in *McClure's Magazine* (October). Says Mr. Baker:

"A racing-yacht bears much the same relation to a cruising yacht that a high-bred, pampered race-horse does to a family



A DIAGRAM OF THE MODERN RACING YACHT.

A, Shrouds; *B*, peak halyards; *C*, spinnaker boom lift; *D*, spinnaker sheet; *E*, main sheet; *F*, martingale; *G*, Fore-staysail sheet; *H*, jib-sheet; *J*, jib-topsail sheet.

dobbin. It is a high-strung, fragile, beautiful creature, bred with the single idea of making speed. It has been called a 'golden eggshell.' In a general way, it may be said that the lighter the yacht and the greater the spread of sail, the faster will be the speed. One well-known designer said, decisively: 'The races will go to the builder who can produce the lightest boat.'

"But a boat too light will not be strong enough to support the necessarily immense sails, and the genius of the designer finds its perfect work in approaching closest to this dead-line ratio between lightness and strength. And the very fact that every portion of the yacht has been pared down to its finest is a broad warning to the racing enthusiast that he must look sharp for accidents; a *Columbia* just from the ways will snap its huge steel mast like a pipe-stem, a broken gaff will douse the mainsail of a *Defender* in the midst of a race.

"To insure the necessary lightness, the designer has built the *Columbia* of a peculiar new alloy somewhat resembling gun-metal ann known as Tobin bronze. The thickness of the plating varies from one quarter to three sixteenths of an inch—only a fraction thicker than the cover of a book. One of the ancient mariners who sit waiting, with their memories, on the rotting docks of Marblehead told me that he could easily 'stomp' his heel through the side of 'one of these new-fangled craft.' And he could—almost; altho this 'paper-plating' is very much stronger and tougher than one would imagine. The designer might have built of steel; it would have cost barely two cents a pound where Tobin bronze costs twenty; but he has learned—one of the refinements of experience—that steel fails the first season because a certain amount of rust is necessary to remove the scale of the rolling-mill and leave a smooth surface for paint. Tobin bronze is not affected by sea-water, and requires no paint; consequently the bottom of the *Columbia* will be as shiny and smooth as a New England copper kettle. The designer might also have built of aluminum, as he did, partially, in the *Defender*. Aluminum, altho exceedingly expensive, weighs only half as much as bronze, and is more than half as strong; but it was found in the *Defender* that salt water caused rapid corrosion and deterioration.

"The *Columbia's* shell of bronze, 131 feet and 2 inches long, and more than twenty-four feet wide, is held rigid with the finest quality of nickel-steel frames, and is decked with yellow pine, the deck being almost the only wooden part in all the yacht. Its weight is known exactly to no one but the builders, but it has been estimated at 70 tons (the *Defender's* hull weighed 60 tons). And yet—and here is one of the wonders of the racing-yacht—this 70-ton body supports a great solid slab on its keel weighing more than 90 tons, to say nothing of 15 or 20 tons of rigging, sails, and live load. This slab is what is known to yachtsmen as the 'lead-mine,' and it is said to put a yacht 'on stilts.'

"No question in yacht building is quite so interesting and important as this one of keel; whether it shall be a centerboard—that is, a loose keel-board which drops down sidewise through a slit in the bottom of the boat; or a fin keel, cutting deep like the fin of a fish; or an ordinary deep cutter keel. The famous old cup-winners, *Volunteer* and *Puritan*, were provided with centerboards, a pet American institution, whereas the later yachts, *Defender* and *Columbia*, and all the English racers, have been deep-keel boats. A number of years ago a racer was ballasted with pigs of lead or iron; but since 1873 the best yachts have all depended on what is called 'outside ballast'; that is, the weight of lead, or the 'lead-mine,' attached to the keel. This weight prevents the yacht from being pried out of the water when the wind strikes her beam or side. For this reason the skipper is enabled to spread a big canvas even in a heavy wind, where a boat of lesser draft and lighter keel load would be overturned and all but blown out of the water."

Another noticeable feature of the modern racing yacht is its "overhang," caused by cutting away a large part of the lower hull at bow and stern. Says Mr. Baker:

"The object of this marvelous 'cutting away' is primarily to reduce the area of friction, altho the 'overhang' has its own special and important purpose. When the yacht is beaten over on one side during the heat of the race, the overhanging portions of the hull come in contact with the water and prevent further tipping."

Passing now to rigging and sails, Mr. Baker describes the great mast, a huge steel tube, measuring, with its topmast and club-topsail pole, no less than 175 feet, 35 feet too high to pass under the Brooklyn Bridge. The rigging is largely of flexible wire rope. As to the sails, Mr. Baker goes on to say:

"It is hard to realize the immense spread of the *Columbia's* canvas. The steel boom which stretches the foot of her mainsail is nearly 110 feet long, exceeding by 20 feet the water-line length of the yacht herself, so that, when 'close-hauled'—that is, when the boom is drawn in until it is nearly parallel with the length of the boat—the tip extends far out over the water to the rear of the yacht. It has been calculated that this mighty piece of canvas—the largest sail, indeed, ever placed on a vessel of any size—would have furnished all the sails of the old *America*, with enough canvas left over to make several jib-topsails and a complete set of sail-covers. The entire stretch of the *Columbia's* canvas is about 15,000 square feet, or more than a third of an acre—enough to supply a complete suit of canvas for a full-rigged ship. All the sails, except the spinnaker and the balloon jib-topsail, are of the very finest cotton duck, costing as high as a dollar a yard. The two sails mentioned, while not of silk (according to general belief), cost almost, if not quite, as much as if they were. The material of which they are made is known as balloon cloth, or sometimes as 'union silk,' a fine quality of cotton fabric treated with a peculiar French preparation which makes it air-tight."

After telling us that the cost of a racing yacht is usually a mystery, but may reach $100,000, and after describing the crews and their quarters, which are plain and unfurnished, because the

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slightest decoration or furniture would add to the yacht's weight, Mr. Baker gives us a few bits of information about the races themselves, as follows:

"Racing-yachts, like racing-horses, have three principal paces. A horse specializes—he is a good trotter, a good runner, or a good pacer, according to his training—but a yacht is expected to be almost equally proficient in all of her paces. The chief of these, and it is unquestionably the finest of all developments in yacht racing, is called 'pointing'; which expresses the ability of a yacht for sailing in the direction from which the wind is blowing. All sailing craft, when the wind is dead ahead of them, are compelled to tack back and forth, and the vessel that can make its course with the fewest tacks—that is, sail straightest toward the wind—will necessarily win the race. . . . . .

"The next most important pace of the yacht is called 'reaching,' in which she is said to be sailing with 'started sheets.' That is, her boom is allowed to swing a little out-board, at an acute angle with the length of the yacht, so that the mainsail catches a good deal of the breeze. In reaching, the wind is on one side, or beam, of the yacht, or just abaft the beam, that is, toward the stern.

"The third pace of the racer is called 'running,' in which the wind is blowing directly behind the yacht. In this case the sheets are 'eased away,' or let out until the mainsail stands at a broad angle with the length of the boat. It is in running before the wind that the yachtsman 'breaks out' or spreads his spinnaker, the spinnaker being an exceedingly important racing sail, which is set by means of a removable boom, just opposite and balancing the mainsail. It is an enormous sail of light balloon cloth. . . . . .

"A landlubber is quite likely to think that a yacht makes its best speed when running before the wind—that is, when the wind is exactly on its stern—but that is not the case. The *Columbia*, for instance, can make more speed by several miles an hour when reaching than when running before the wind."

What becomes of the famous racing-yachts? They survive—but not as racers. Mr. Baker tells us in conclusion:

"When the races are over, the day of the racers themselves is done. The *Columbia*, for instance, has been built for the express purpose of developing a speed sufficient to beat the *Shamrock* on a particular occasion. When that occasion is past, her value to a large extent has passed with it. Her owners will do well if they can sell her for $25,000."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN NEW YORK BAY.

SIGNOR MARCONI'S work in reporting the Dewey naval parade and the international yacht races by wireless telegraphy has been very successful. One set of instruments was installed on the steamship *Ponce*, an excursion steamer, and another set was placed on the Navesink Highlands, from whence the messages were sent by wire to the New York office. *The Engineering News* tells us that the "army and navy were officially represented at each of the wireless-telegraphy stations, and it is stated that further tests will be made in the interests of the Government." It is said by *Electricity* (October 4) that the first message sent on Friday, September 29, the day of the naval parade, was "probably the first intelligible wireless-telegraphy message ever transmitted over any considerable distance in this country." Lieut. John B. Blish, U. S. N., who was detailed by the Government to watch the experiments, said to a reporter of the New York *Herald*:

"What struck me most forcibly was that the system was prompt, certain, and satisfactory from the beginning. Just as soon as Navesink signaled the messages were received without interruption. The signals, consisting of dots and dashes, were written on the tape with as much regularity as any transmitted by wire circuits. The apparatus appears to be durable, and there seems to be no question of its reliability. Its adaptability for use at sea is certain.

"I don't want to say too much nor to appear too enthusiastic, but I am convinced that the present system of signaling at sea will soon be a thing of the past. The system of day signals at sea has not been improved upon during the present century. Admiral Sampson used the same system at Santiago that Admiral Dewey used at Manila, and both used the same that Nelson used at Trafalgar. Night signaling has been improved by the use of the powerful searchlight, but, on the other hand, the positions of the individual ships of a fleet are revealed to the enemy by these same lights.

"But here at last is something new. Signor Marconi assures me that he can individualize his machines so that it is possible to

WILLIAM MARCONI.
Courtesy of S. S. McClure Company.

communicate between two ships without others being able to receive or interrupt the messages. In the near future wireless telegraphy will be in general use by the navies of the world. Its value can not be too highly estimated."

The arrangements for transmitting the messages are thus described in *The Electrical Review*, a representative of which accompanied the corps of wireless telegraphers aboard the steamship *Ponce*, which followed the racers:

"The foremast of this ship was lengthened by a spar lashed to it so that its highest point, to which was attached the utter end of the vertical signal wire, was 140 feet above the water. The apparatus aboard consisted of an induction-coil about 12 inches long, having an ordinary hammer interrupter, some thirty or more very large cells of dry battery, a key in the primary circuit of the coil, and the receiving mechanism. The instruments were installed in the chart-house of the ship, a room about 8 by 12 feet, just abaft the pilot-house on the hurricane deck. The vertical circuit consisted of a bare No. 10 copper wire hanging from an insulator on the masthead and running through a section of ordinary rubber hose where it entered the door of the chart-house. The spark employed was about one-half inch long. The terminals of the coil, brass balls about an inch in diameter, were respectively connected to the vertical circuit described above and to the hull of the ship. When signals were to be received the sending apparatus was disconnected and the receiving coherer and its Morse recorder were connected. The instruments worked with great perfection more than 2,000 words of bulletins of the race having been sent without repetition or misunderstanding.

"In the chart-house of the Commercial Cable Company's cable ship *Mackay-Bennett*, which was anchored near the Sandy Hook lightship, a set of Marconi instruments was installed in charge of

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Mr. T. Bowden, of London. During the yacht race sixty bulletins were received from the steamship *Ponce*, all of which were acknowledged. Forty-six messages were received without a break at the rate of 15 to 16 words per minute. The one break was due to a mistake of the sending operator and was quickly corrected.

"The longest distance over which transmission was accomplished was 15 miles, a bulletin being received just as the yachts turned the further stake-boat. The performance was a complete success.

The practical success of the Marconi system in New York is specially interesting because American experiments in this line have been attended with so many failures. Says *The Western Electrician* (September 30):

"For some reason all experimenters, as far as is known, who have operated with wireless telegraphy on this side of the water, have only been partly successful in telegraphing distances over a few miles, and in many cases the operators do not hesitate to admit that high buildings and other structures, that are inevitable in every large city, interfere greatly with the tests."

The Italian's experience on this point, as given in an interview published in the same paper, has been very different. He says:

"Another thing we have found out is that mountains, high buildings, steel masts, etc., do not stop communication. We were able, while in Bantry Bay, to talk with a ship lying many miles from us and separated by a chain of hills hundreds of feet high. The message radiated in all directions and was caught by the pole on the other ship. Again, a very valuable point is that fog does not interfere with a wireless-telegraphic message at all. In fact, at times the instruments have appeared to work better in thick weather. With a pole sufficiently high, a message can practically be sent any distance. There was some talk of my attempting to communicate between New York and Chicago, but I do not think I shall make that experiment. I may, however, try it."

Still another interview with the inventor is published in *The Electrical Review*, from which we quote the following:

"Replying to a question as to the nature of the electric waves employed in his system of telegraphy, he said that perhaps the fairest answer was that he did not know. It was evident, he said, after his experiments in connection with the recent British naval maneuvers, where signals had been exchanged at a distance of 66 nautical miles, that they were either sent through a vast dome of sea-water (the curvature of the earth in this distance amounting to several hundred feet), or else they were transmitted through the atmosphere and curved around.

"'As sea-water is a good conducting medium, so far as its effect on electric waves is concerned, it may be looked upon almost as a solid,' said Mr. Marconi. 'I am compelled to believe that it is not the Hertz waves traveling in right lines which are the agencies that effect wireless telegraphy in my system. I have found the vertical circuit to be absolutely essential to success. Another point which experience has fully demonstrated to me is that the sending instrument should be relatively very powerful and the receiving instrument relatively sensitive.' . . . . .

"When asked whether he believed it would be possible to use his system for communication across the Atlantic, Mr. Marconi smiled in a deprecating way and said that certainly there seemed reasonable ground to hope for some such development, but that it was yet too early to do more than hope—certainly too soon to prophesy."

The Fate of the Great Salt Lake.—It is prophesied that before the end of another century the Great Salt Lake will be utterly dried up. In the past year, we are told, its waters have receded a mile. "The cause for this," says *The Irrigation Age*, "is said to be the excessive drain made upon it by the irrigation enterprises of the Mormons. Contrary to the theory which was accepted for a time, this great lake is not fed by underground springs but by the Jordan, Weber, Ogden, and Bear rivers, and when the water of these streams is intercepted for irrigation purposes, it necessarily decreases the water-supply of Salt Lake, leaving it more to the mercy of the sun and the attendant evaporation which is constantly going on and which is slowly but surely drawing the water away until in time only a bed of dry salt will remain. The cause of the saltness of the water of this mysterious body of water has been a matter of conjecture to scientists for years. The most plausible theory is that the saltness is due to the high altitude which causes excessive evaporation, while there is practically no outlet to the lake. A scientist, after a number of experiments, has expressed the conviction that if all the salt supply in the entire world were cut off except that found in the bed of the Great Salt Lake, there would still be enough to last the world for ages, so deep is this deposit. Regarding the decadence of the lake, a writer recently said: 'When the Great Salt Lake is gone it will be missed as a wonder and as a salt factory; for little else. Its waters destroy vegetation instead of nourishing it. Should the fresh waters of Utah Lake, however, be evaporated or disappear into the earth thousands of square miles would cease to be habitable. Some years ago the Utah Lake region was made a government reservation, an act which has kept irrigation companies from drawing water either directly from it or from its feeders."

EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON PLANTS.

THE general effect of alcohol on the human system is too commonly demonstrated to make special experiment necessary. Plants, however, can not obtain this particular drug so easily, and their behavior when alcoholized must be made a subject of scientific investigation. Such a study has just been made by Louis Adrien Levat, who describes his experiments in the *Revue Scientifique* (September 16). His investigation took place in the gardens of M. Hildebert Richard at Avignon, France, and its result is not such as to warrant the administration of alcoholic liquids to plants, unless it is desired to put a speedy end to their existence. Alcohol, in fact, seems to act on the plant more quickly and fatally than on the man. Says M. Levat, in his report:

"My experiments were made on two adult geranium plants in full leaf and flower, seventeen months old, sprung from the same plant, growing in two pots of the same form and equal dimensions, and containing the same weight of moistened alluvial soil.

"These two plants were first observed on the 10th of August last, after which time they stood in a sheltered place in identical conditions as regards air and light. On that day, at 6 P.M., the plant A, the less vigorous of the two, having several leaves bordered with yellow, was watered with 20 centiliters [about ½ pint] of spring water. The plant B, the more vigorous, with normally green leaves, was watered with 20 centiliters of diluted butylic alcohol.

"On the next day, August 11, the plant B had symptoms of turning yellow in all its leaves, which had a peculiar odor, very different from that of the normal plant, and slightly etheric. The watering was repeated at the same hour.

"On August 12, altho the plant A had grown more vigorous (the yellow border tending to disappear from the leaves, and its stem remaining vertical), the stem of the plant B fell over at right angles, the calyx bending and the flowers touching the edge of the flower-pot. The petals began to drop off and the leaves all turned toward the ground. . . . At the same time melanosis [blackening] appeared on all the leaves. . . . . .

"On the 13th all the leaves of the plant B, still drooping downward and almost entirely covered with melanosis, folded up and clung stiffly to the stalk. The sepals of the calyx were dried and blackened, and all the red petals had dropped off. The last watering took place the evening of the 13th; and on the following morning, altho the plant A was superbly green and filled with blossoms, the plant B, after absorption of 80 centiliters of alcohol, showed a notable decrease of nutrition and a lethargic aspect approaching coma.

"I did not push the alcoholization further, and after taking up the plant B, I examined sections of the stem, branches, and roots, and found that they had undergone profound modifications. All the tuberous tissue was a dark wine-color, and the whole was impregnated with alcohol. Microscopic examination showed a stoppage of the circulation and modification of the stem with

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obliteration of most of the medullary rays. The rootlets, dry and burnt, had turned reddish-black. Some parts had kept green in the main stem, but the stoppage of circulation was complete in the branches. . . . . .

"The parts that seemed to have suffered most in the organism of the alcoholized plant were the bark, the radicular tunic, the leaves, and the flowers.

"Thus, the experiment shows that the absorption of butylic alcohol at 90° by a full-grown red geranium, to the amount of 80 centiliters, sufficed in four days to affect the plant with alcoholism, which was shown by a notable weakening of the vegetative life and symptoms of poisoning, with a special odor throughout all parts of the plant, partial burning, melanosis, and geotropism of the leaves."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT CAUSES "DOUBLE PERSONALITY"?

CASES of "dual personality" or "double consciousness" have always been fascinating and puzzling to the psychologist. It seems certain that any theory that will explain satisfactorily how one man may have two distinct personalities at different times—changing from one to the other and having no recollection in one state of anything that has happened to him in the other—will throw a flood of light on the whole question of the connection between mind and body. In a recent lecture on this subject, Dr. T. B. Hyslop, medical superintendent of the famous Bethlem Hospital at London, devotes considerable attention to the mechanism of these cases of double consciousness. If memory, he says, depends on facilities of communication from brain-cell to brain-cell, how shall we explain how in one state a man often has to relearn all that he knows in the other state? Does he start with a new brain, or with a fresh area of cells? Dr. Hyslop believes that the key to the problem lies in the conception of the highest brain-centers as groups of units connected in various ways, like a system of electric lights, some of which may fail to light because the current is switched in the wrong direction. Professor Hyslop's lecture is printed in *The British Medical Journal* (September 23). He says:

"Until we have a more rational conception of what constitutes the physical basis of consciousness, we can not grapple with this problem. The more one considers the *pros* and *cons* of the possibility of a diffuse localization of consciousness—by this I mean the diffusion of the elements of consciousness everywhere throughout the brain substratum—the more one is led to believe that there is no supreme center anywhere. Each unit of the highest evolved parts of the sensorium has its own separate element of consciousness, which exhibits itself under certain physical conditions as occurring within that unit.

"I regard the highest evolved centers as being a huge congeries of units or groups of units functionally continuous—under certain conditions of contiguity—with the periphery and with each other. These units may be compared to lamps which give light when their respective electric phenomena are in operation. Provided that the switches and transmitting agents, both peripheral and central, are functionally operative, they light up in turn in response to the stimulus, be it peripheral or central. The study of seriality of thought would appear to require some physical basis on this plan, and each element of conception would require some physical counterpart correlative to the light [derived from the analogy of the lamp]. Carrying this hypothesis further, just as the switches, couplings, or currents may under one series of conditions become functionally inert at one time, leading to inability to produce light in one or several sets of lamps, so under another series of conditions may the same switches, couplings, or currents again become functionally active and determine the existence of light. . . . . .

"In any case it seems justifiable to assume that the amnesic defects which go so far to constitute what we call double consciousness are due to failure under one set of conditions to switch on the lamps which were lighted under another set of conditions, and which may again be lighted under that other set. This hypothesis would appear to demonstrate how it is that there may be no end to the number of personalities in one individual."

Air-Pumps for Leaking Ships.—When a ship springs a leak, her pumps are set to work to get the water out as fast as it comes in. Instead of this, it is suggested by a correspondent of *The American Machinist* that air-pumps be used to force air into the leaky compartment and so force the water back through the hole where it entered. This plan was suggested by the difficulties encountered recently in getting the *Paris* off the rocks on the coast of Cornwall. Says the writer:

"There is a means of expelling the water from the filled compartments so obvious, and so certainly effective, that it seems unaccountable that some engineer has not suggested it before this. Close the hatches of the flooded compartments and drive the water out by forcing air in. It would not make the slightest difference how big the holes might be in the bottom, as the water would be expelled and kept out on the same principle as in the old-fashioned diving-bell." "This suggestion," says *The Engineering Magazine*, commenting on this plan, "carries with it a much larger and more important one—namely, the use of air-pumps instead of water-pumps to save a leaking ship while afloat. As Mr. Richard well remarks, the work of trying to pump out a leaky ship is not only enormously wasted while it is going on, but it is never finished. If, however, the water leaking into a compartment of a ship be expelled by pumping air into the space, the work is done so soon as the compartment is filled with air down to the level of the leak. After that point is reached the ship is safe, no matter how large the hole, and no further pumping is necessary."

Wireless Telegraphy between Balloons.—"Experiments are being made at Vienna," says *Cosmos* (August 5), "under the direction of Professor Tume, aided by officers of the garrison, on communication between balloons by wireless telegraphy; and they have met with some success. A captive balloon takes the place of the tall mast used by Marconi, and a copper wire is stretched between it and the earth, where the transmitting apparatus is placed. The second balloon, which ascends freely, carries the receiving instrument and is furnished with a wire 60 feet long, hanging downward from the basket. This balloon receives messages very well up to a distance of about 10 kilometers [6 miles] and at a height of 1,600 meters [about 1 mile]. Unfortunately this is but half of the problem, for it has been found impossible at present to establish a transmitting station in a free balloon, both on account of the weight of the necessary apparatus, and because of the danger of discharges from a powerful condenser so near the inflammable gas of the balloon."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE feat of making the ascent of Mount Washington in an automobile has just been accomplished by Mr. F. O. Stanley, of Newton, Mass. "The trip from Newton to Pinkham Notch, a distance of about two hundred miles, was made by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley in their automobile at the rate of about eighteen miles an hour," says *The Automobile*, New York, September. "The distance from this point to the summit is something more than ten miles on a rather even grade, which would not be so bad for a short distance, but it ends only at the top. The carriage used by Mr. Stanley is a steam carriage, using gasoline for fuel. Two gallons are said to have been required to make the ascent, which at the usual price of seven or eight cents a gallon would not make the expense very heavy, unless water came high in price, of course, as it has in some sections of the country the past dry season."

"AT the excavations now in progress at the Roman Forum, over thirty 'styli,' or bone pens have come out of the mud of two thousand five hundred years," says *Biblia*. "They are in perfect condition. Near by was found the *tholus*, or store-p t which was used as the cornbin of the pontifices. Into it the corn was emptied from the jars in which it arrived. A clerk must have stood by keeping tally of the number of jars received and emptied therein. Occasionally, looking over the edge to see the cavity filling up with grain, the stylus he used to put behind his ear, being of smooth bone, slipped and fell and buried itself in the wheat, until to-day. There was also found here a black bone *tabella*, or writing tablet, six inches by four in size, somewhat worn down at one corner by the thumb of the holder, and still showing scratches where the wax once spread upon it had been penetrated by the sharp point of the *stylus*. The specimens of the *stylus* are very beautiful; some are short and stubby; others long and graceful; some have been favorites with their owners, others scarcely used at all."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN ALLIANCE.

THE seventh council of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, representing all the bodies throughout the world which accept the Westminster Confession, was in many respects a remarkable one. Since the meeting in Glasgow five years ago, two hundred thousand members have been added to the churches professing the creed of Calvin—a substantial growth certainly, showing that in spite of the losses which Presbyterianism is asserted to have suffered in New York and in other portions of America, it continues to make an attractive appeal to the world.

REV. H. S. BOSMAN.
Pretoria, S. A. R.

The larger number of foreign delegates naturally came from Scotland, the birthplace of Knox. Among these was the Rev. J. Marshall Long, the retiring president of the Alliance. Other prominent foreign delegates were the Rev. Dr. Mathews, of London, the Rev. Dr. Hamill, of Belfast, and the Rev. Dr. Bosman, of the South African Republic. Comparatively few delegates came from England, and these were largely of Scotch stock.

Some effort was made to commit the Alliance to an expression of opinion upon the Transvaal question, but the subject was finally dismissed by means of a non-committal resolution expressing hope that peace would be maintained. The discussion, however, served to bring out some interesting information about South Africa from delegates who were acquainted by residence or through travel with the conditions existing in the South African Republic. For instance, Dr. Mathews, whose position as secretary of the Alliance has taken him to all parts of the world, including the Dark Continent, said, as quoted in the New York *Tribune* (October 10), that Oom Paul argues somewhat in this fashion:

"We know that we can not cope with England, but we are going to fight her. We do not want the Outlanders and we will not have them. We do not care for what you call civilization; it is not comfortable, and it brings with it too many anxieties. What we want is to be allowed to till our fields in peace. We hate your railroads, and we prefer our old ox teams to your farm wagons. England can come and beat us. She can slice us in pieces as we do tomatoes, but she will never conquer the spirit of freedom."

Dr. Bosman, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Pretoria, was called back to his country before the end of the council, going to minister to his people in the impending conflict. "War between England and the South African Republic will mean terrible loss of life and destruction of our property," he said; but added: "The English will be able to take our country only over our bodies and our smoldering homes."

The Independent (non-denom.) gives the following summary of the chief features of the council:

"There was a good deal of restlessness in the council under what many felt to be the dulness of the meetings. This at length found vigorous expression on the part of the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, editor of *The Westminster*, the organ of the Canadian Presbyterian church. When the place of the next meeting was under discussion he said:

"'Something much more important than the time of meeting is the character of the program. If we are to simply thresh over old straw, as we have been doing, and avoid live subjects; if we are to continue to handle old, worn-out themes, once in ten years is too often to meet. I represent many delegates here, and a crowd of visitors, in expressing my dissatisfaction with the discussion of ancient and dual themes. I call on the council to make an effort at least to come within sight of something practical, live, and modern.'

This met with much applause, and Dr. William Watson promised live subjects when the council shall next convene at Liverpool in 1904.

"The note of antagonism to modern critical scholarship, struck so unfortunately by Dr. De Witt on the opening day, continued to be sounded. The liberal men refrained from replying at length in the council, tho speaking freely outside; one delegate, however, saying on the floor, 'Let the conservatives meet the new scholarship, not with denunciation, but with a better apologetic.'"

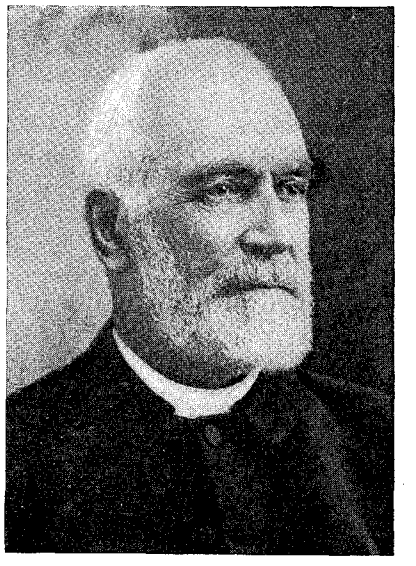
Referring to the Rev. Principal Caven, D.D., of Knox College, Toronto, who was chosen president of the Alliance for the next four years, *The Independent* says:

"No man, on either side of the Atlantic, has a wider influence among the constituency of the Alliance; no man's word commands more sincere respect. The Washington council will be memorable, if for no other utterance, certainly for this frank, kind, unmistakable word of Principal Caven on behalf of organic union.

"It will not be memorable for many decidedly great papers or addresses. Not a few were good; some excellent; but scarcely one supremely significant. But the bonds of sympathy and friendship already existing between representatives of scattered churches and distant nations have been strengthened."

The Baltimore *Herald* (October 8) says of the gathering:

"The Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, which concluded its session at Washington last Friday, evidently inclines to the view that the church has not been progressing as rapidly as it should. In the course of last Thursday's deliberations much dissatisfaction was expressed with the Alliance program. . . . This was also the belief of the Rev. Dr. Hays, of Colorado, who deprecated the discussion of Calvin and his labors, and the ignoring of the practical problems of the day. He declared that the future of the Alliance was threatened unless its efforts were directed into more practical channels. A Lancaster (Pa.) delegate protested against narrowness, and the presiding officer counseled giving the proceedings a less academic character.



REV. GEORGE D. MATHEWS,
Secretary of the Alliance, London.

"No action was taken beyond referring the matter to the program committee. But the ideas advanced reveal the existence of deep-seated discontent. Members feel that the status of the Presbyterian church is not as it should be, and are casting about for ways and means to improve it. Where the ministers seem at a loss to diagnose the trouble, laymen could hardly expect to be more successful. And yet the mind unhampered by tradition often perceives what escapes the professional intellect.

"If the Presbyterian church does not exert that hold upon the

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masses which exponents of the faith feel it should have, may not failure to recognize the change in modern conditions be responsible? Churches must adjust themselves to the needs of the times. The essential truths of religion remain the same during all ages, but outward forms are subject to constant evolution. A religious organization, in order to command the adherence of the people, must enter into their lives and be able to appreciate their position. Discourses on abstract theological questions at one time constituted a large part of pulpit deliverances. At present these are not held in special esteem."

WHAT AUTHORITY DOES MODERN THEOLOGY ASCRIBE TO THE SCRIPTURES?

THAT the teachings of modern critical research have seriously modified the Protestant view concerning the absolute authority of the Scriptures in matters of faith and life is admitted on all hands. Just to what extent this is the case is now, perhaps, the leading international question of Protestantism. At the recent convention of the Swiss Ministers' Association, composed of representatives of the Protestant churches of the republic, held in Geneva under the auspices of the local Union Chrétienne, it was the chief question of debate. According to the report furnished to the *Chronik*, of Leipsic (No. 37) the line of thought expressed, which is fairly indicative of the trend in critical circles representing the progressive but not the radical school, was as follows:

In the Reformation period the Protestant principle of the authority of the Scriptures was chiefly of a moral and religious kind which did not exclude the objective and historico-critical investigation of these records. This religico-moral recognition of the Scriptures still stands, and only the juridical and legislative authority has been set aside. Altho the latter constituted a part of the reformer's views of the Scriptures, yet it did not equal in importance the principle of justification by faith alone. In the hearts of the reformers the Scriptures secured recognition as authority only because they testified of the way of salvation. And the Biblical theology which accepts the historical character of the revelation of God is accordingly in harmony with the Protestant principle concerning the authority of the Bible.

Modern theology does not place its emphasis upon the infallibility of a book, but upon the person of the historical Christ of whom these Scriptures testify. In brief, the only Protestant principle of authority is the living Christ, the revelation of God; and the *special* authority of the Scriptures consists in this, that they testify of the normal period of Christianity, of the life of Christ, and of believers. Not what is said of Christ—which criticism must freely examine—but Christ Himself, by taking possession of us, becomes our authority.

Contrasted with the above as an expression of modern theology, we have in the *Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic, No. 37) an expression on the same subject from a conservative point of view. Here we read in substance:

And what authority has the Scriptures for modern theology? Is it not a special mark of this type of thought that it removes this authority as a rule of faith and seeks to free its disciples from the bondsman's yoke? With decided emphasis we are told that evangelical theology is not first and foremost a reproduction of the teachings of the Scriptures as it was in former generations, but that the Scriptures are no longer the absolute and infallible norm of dogma and doctrines. It must, indeed, be acknowledged, and it has been urged again and again in favor of the newer theology, that largely through its critical researches the authenticity of certain books of the Old and the New Testament which had been seriously endangered by the attacks of radicalism has been restored to a recognized standing in the collections of canonical literature; but the fact has been overlooked that such victories have not brought with them any higher estimate of the religious work or restored the old Protestant principle of Scriptural authority. Only the form of attack on the Scriptures has been changed. Thus while modern theology no longer attacks the Pauline authorship of certain of the New-Testament epistles, the contents of these letters are all the more sharply criticized by the very school that has been so zealous in defending these writings as productions of an apostolic pen. Both the gospels and the apostolic writings are regarded not as historically correct exhibitions of the original Christianity of Christ, but as modifications and deteriorations of the original and primitive gospel proclamation, and in principle have been placed on the same level with the secondary literature of the post-apostolic period. The canonical books thus cease to be the highest sources of appeal, and it is regarded as an expression of Roman Catholic spirit to rest the faith on the Word alone. It is claimed, too, that Luther originally regarded the Scriptures in a secondary and subordinate light, and that in rejecting an infallible organization he had also rejected an infallible Scripture codex; but that scholastic and other considerations had induced him to adopt what was afterward considered the formal principle of evangelical Protestantism.

The *Kirchenzeitung* then devotes a half-dozen solid columns to a defense of the traditional views, largely on the basis of what is doubtless the ablest work of its kind that has come from a conservative pen for a decade, namely, the "Glaubensregel, Heilige Schrift und Taufe," by Prof. Johannes Kunze, of the University of Leipsic.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SEAT OF AUTHORITY IN RELIGION.

A UNITARIAN view of the claims of religion upon man is given by the Rev. E. M. Wheelock. After tracing the various beliefs of mankind in the authority of hierarchies, prophets, and Bibles during the Egyptian, Hebrew, and Christian eras, he says that all the religious wars and individual persecutions have come about through an insistence upon some form of merely intellectual belief supposed to be revealed by divine authority—such questions as whether Jesus was man or God; whether the Holy Spirit proceeded from the Father and the Son, or only from the Son. This latter question is actually one of the main barriers to reunion between the great church of the East and the Latin church to-day. Yet Jesus "never commanded any one to believe any formal propositions about Himself," says Mr. Wheelock. He only said, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another." Says the writer (in *Unity*, September 7):

"All His blessings were pronounced upon those whose *affections* were right—the pure in heart, the peacemakers, the meek, those who hunger and thirst after righteousnesss; not upon those who profess belief in the creeds and catechisms of men. No man who has not strangled reason and common sense in his religious nature dares to assume that he has attained unto all spiritual truth and knowledge. He knows that each age, each day, even, reveals new truth in science; and he knows that religion has been continually spiritualized and purified by the progress of the ages; why shall the future reveal nothing to him? Why shall he assume that all revelation is a thing of the past? He refuses to assume anything of the sort, and so his creed, whatever it is, is a simple statement of how far he has progressed up to date. He believes in the spiritual evolution of humanity—that the spirit of God is abroad in the hearts of men now, as much as in any past time, and he holds his belief as he does his railway ticket on which is stamped, 'good for this day only.'

"There is no outward standard of authority in religion; no absolute tribunal; no infallible scripture; no certified doctrine; no final word. The sole arbiter is reason; the only prophet insight. The 'Divine Word' in the old beliefs is the Bible, but the true Bible is the universe. The note of authority in religion is gone from our modern world, and vain are all the attempts of the priesthood to coax it back by ecclesiastical pretensions and theological sophistry. Such methods will never call back the lost chord of divine power. The priest and the Christ are now and always at war. Life only can impart life, and we must share the present life of God and feel the power of the inward, spiritual, and living Christ, if we would recover the tone and temper of that lost age. Men tire of the fictioned Christus of the creeds,

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made only for a Sunday show, where priests display and wealth enlarges, while minds darken and spirits die! The God that men need now must be not first, but nineteenth, century; man in the neighbor must his God possess.

"The search for some authority which will release us from the exercise of our own reason and conscience is a search for the impossible. God is here or He is nowhere, and we carry our own heaven or hell within us. Wherever we may be and however situated, we are dwelling in the fathomless element of divine being, which is the only absolute life in the universe. Wherever that life of God manifests itself, there is authority; be it in the songs of the Salvation Army, in the prayers of a good Jesuit, or the devout silence of the Quaker. Every church has just as much authority as it has truth—not an atom more. There is no authority higher than truth.

"It is the life of God within us that gives us power, and the life is as wide and deep as the needs of man. It can not be patented, or shut up in the keeping of any churchly corporation or bench of bishops, nor can it be squeezed into any sacrament, rite, catechism, or creed. God is the God of the living, and we must nourish our spiritual life on the words He is speaking to us now, not vainly try to live on the echo of words He spoke to men dead centuries ago."

CARDINAL VAUGHAN, THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

PUBLIC opinion in England, as in all other countries outside of France, has been overwhelmingly in favor of Dreyfus, and the Rennes verdict has called forth a tempest of disapproval and amazement, especially from the leaders of religious opinion. Roman Catholic laymen have not been less outspoken than Protestants, in spite of the fact that the accusation has very frequently been made in English journals that the Roman Catholic church in France, as represented by the clerical party, was directly involved in the persecution of Dreyfus and in an attempt to inaugurate a general anti-Jewish crusade. Among others, an Anglo-Parisian correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* makes repeated charges that the Gallic Clericals, and even the Holy See itself, were the secret inspirers of the anti-Dreyfusard campaign, which was a deep-laid scheme "to acquire the whip-hand over the republic." Thus he says (in *The Daily Chronicle*, September 23):

"For this purpose the enormous wealth of the congregations was employed to capture the educational machinery of the country, and push forward the pupils of the priests so that they might secure the higher commands in the army and navy. In this struggle the competition of Jews, Protestants, and agnostics had to be overcome; and especially was it necessary to prevent anti-Clericals gaining access to the general staff. Hence the attempt to make an example of Dreyfus, and thus prevent other anti-Clericals from seeking to gain admission among those who ruled the army. By holding the army in its hands the Clerical Party might well hope to overawe the republic, restore a monarchy if necessary, and, in any case, prevent anti-Clerical legislation. . .

"The fact is that a certain number of Jews have abandoned mere money-making as their sole ambition, and are anxious to distinguish themselves in other walks of life, and even in the army. As in the matter of education especially they are a particularly gifted race, this seriously menaced the monopoly the Clericals sought to establish over the higher grades of the army. Hence, again, the absolute necessity of making an example of Dreyfus, so as to discourage all other Jew aspirants to military honors. To gain public opinion in favor of this policy, the *Libre Parole* and other similar organs went even further than the Inquisitors. The latter accepted Jews who embraced the Christian faith, but the *Libre Parole*, adopting a modern scientific tone, argued that a Jew was ethnologically incapable of becoming a Frenchman. This argument, it is true, could not be applied against the French Protestant; but, just as the Catholic places his church before his country, and first owes alliance to Rome, so also was the Protestant likely to betray the interests of Catholic France in favor of Protestant Germany or England."

The writer asserts that the Jesuits are especially responsible for suggesting this line of policy, and instances, as proof of this statement, the fact that both the *Libre Parole* and the *Civilta Cattolica*, the two most bitter anti-Jewish papers, were founded by the Jesuit agent, M. Odélin. The latter journal, in its issue of February 3, 1898, claimed, says the writer, that "it was better not to kill or expel the Jews, but that they ought not to possess any political rights, and should not be allowed to occupy any public function."

Notwithstanding much expression of lay Roman Catholic opinion in England in favor of Dreyfus, until a few days after the Rennes verdict no prominent Catholic ecclesiastic had made any pronouncement, and more than once it was remarked that, had Cardinal Manning been living, a vigorous and candid expression of sympathy would long ago have been made voicing the feelings of the Catholic party in England. On September 18, however, Cardinal Vaughan broke his silence by a rather lengthy letter to the London *Times*. He said:

"The unprecedented tornado of feeling which in the name of justice has not unnaturally been sweeping through the English press, like all hurricanes, is apt to be indiscriminating and to destroy much that should be left standing. It may perhaps be vain to speak in the midst of a storm; nevertheless I offer the following observations:

"First, it is unjust to identify the Catholic church with the act of injustice whereby Dreyfus was condemned at Rennes without clear evidence of guilt.

"The Catholic church has had nothing to do with the various trials that have taken place; and I learn on reliable authority that all, or nearly all, the generals and persons concerned in the trials had not been pupils of the Jesuit or Catholic colleges, as has been said, but of the state lycées, and that I was in error when I spoke even of Colonel Picquart as a Catholic. It has been from beginning to end a state affair, an affair of military interests and of state treason, in which the church has had no place. The bishops, therefore, rightly made no attempt to interfere in a matter that belonged to the secular power. But it is urged that they did not control the opinions of the clergy and faithful, and are therefore deserving of censure. But for years the case was at least doubtful, and there was *prima-facie* presumption of guilt against Dreyfus. Men of undoubted candor and intelligence were found on either side, and nothing was certain until the full evidence was published. What would be said in England if, in a debatable matter of great public interest, the bishops sought to impose silence or their own opinion upon a people priding themselves on their freedom of opinion? And where is the freedom of opinion if a man is to be branded with ignominy unless he adopt the judgment prescribed for him by another? The French people are as free as we are to hold what opinion they think right or the most likely to be right. That on one side or the other there should have been violent and passionate feelings is only to say that the French are formed of the same clay as ourselves and are swayed by feeling as well as by reason. But when there was a danger of disturbance, as at Rennes, we see that the church spoke through the cardinal archbishop, counseling calm and moderation.

"An attempt has been made to drag in the Holy See. But the Holy See has taken no side, and I say of my own knowledge that the Holy See declined to intervene in a matter that fell so clearly within the competence of the state. If the Holy Father had advice to offer to the Government, he has his accredited representative in Paris and would have spoken through him, not through the press. . . . . .

"The other point on which I would say a word is that the Catholic church condemns the persecution of the Jews, and of every other race. If Jews or Christians practise usury and extortion, or do any other hurtful thing, let laws be passed, not against Jews, but against the malpractises complained of; and let the law strike Jew or Gentile with equal severity when guilty.

"And if in one country or another Jews are persecuted by Christians, this must no more be put down as a charge against the Catholic church than drunkenness, rioting, or any of the crimes that disgrace Christian communities. The Catholic church may here or there fail in her mission—sometimes by the human

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frailties from which churchmen are not always exempt, sometimes by the fact that her free action is impeded, and that she has to work, as Archbishop Whateley said of himself, with one hand, and that the best, tied behind her. But I say fearlessly that the popes and the Catholic church have been the defenders of the race of Israel, and that, whatever inter-racial antipathies may arise, the church will always seek to moderate and in the end subdue them."

The cardinal goes on to say that he shares the indignation expressed against the verdict, because it "was unjustified by the evidence," and was therefore "infamous." Nevertheless, he points out that France is Britain's next-door neighbor in Asia and Africa as well as in Europe, and that self-interest demands that friendly relations be cultivated and that the feelings of a highly sensitive people be not stung by a culpable lack of self-restraint in the expression of English disapproval of the French court's verdict.

Upon this letter *The Times* remarks editorially:

"The attitude of the Roman Catholic church toward a question in which, to dispassionate observers, seem involved principles of truth and justice that are of eternal and universal obligation has been, to say the least, equivocal. The letter which we publish to-day from Cardinal Vaughan does not by any means meet—indeed, it scarcely addresses itself to—the real charges brought against the Roman Catholic church in this connection. It was open to the heads of the church in France and to their superiors at the Vatican to counsel neutrality where political issues were at stake. It was open to them to keep silence, at the risk of seeming indifferent to right, on the ground that the better part of valor was discretion, and that truth and justice might, in an excited state of public opinion, be imperiled by ecclesiastical interference. It was open to them to believe in the guilt of Dreyfus, because they felt it impossible that French officers could stain the honor of their uniform by falsehood and forgery. But few could have expected, and fewer still will be prepared to condone, the outburst of vindictive and scurrilous animosity with which the prisoner at Rennes and all who espoused his cause have been assailed, and the worst passions of an inflammable populace stimulated, by a section of the so-called religious press of France, if not under the direct control, at least with the indirect sanction, of the Catholic clergy. Silence gives consent. No French bishop, so far as we know, has uttered a public protest; no voice from Rome has denounced what our correspondent 'Verax' described as the 'odious garbage' widely circulated among French Catholics by newspapers priding themselves upon the avowed patronage of the Catholic hierarchy. It is, we fear, impossible to acquit the church in France of acquiescence in an unscrupulous campaign for unworthy ends, conducted in a spirit of which, as several of our correspondents point out, the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics of England must feel heartily ashamed. The indictment against the Roman church is not that it has believed in the guilt of Dreyfus. That is—or was, before the full publication of the case against him—a possible view, honestly held by Englishmen as well as by Frenchmen. The charge is—and we would call Cardinal Vaughan's special attention to the point—that those who claim to speak on behalf of the church have taken up and unscrupulously utilized the anti-Dreyfusard agitation, with the nationalist and antisemitic feelings imported into it, for their own ends of overthrowing the republic and establishing upon the ruins some form of government dependent upon the church and the army, under which the church might hope to regain her lost political, educational, and spiritual hegemony over the French nation; and that, compared with these objects, truth and justice have in their eyes been as nothing in the balance."

The correspondent "Verax" returns to the charge with another long letter directed against Cardinal Vaughan's statements. He says (September 20):

"The main charge I brought, and now bring once more, against those in authority in the Catholic church is that they have allowed the mind of the Catholic people of France to be systematically poisoned by a Catholic press which has itself done just what Cardinal Vaughan protests against—*i.e.*, it has sought by every means 'to identify the Catholic church with the act of injustice whereby Dreyfus was condemned at Rennes without clear evidence of guilt.'"

He then speaks of the "worst offender"—*La Croix*—which, he says, is read by millions of French Catholics, and has had papal blessings, and archiepiscopal and episcopal letters of approval, but has been filled with bitter racial denunciations, and greeted the verdict with the words—concluding a column of invective—"As Frenchmen we rejoice over it. As Catholics we praise God for it." He asks Cardinal Vaughan what he thinks of a priest who writes in this journal that he intends to say five masses ("gratuitement") for the triumph of the army "before the Rennes trial begins."

A "Catholic Journalist," writing in *The Times* of October 21, says he regrets that Cardinal Vaughan's letter does not touch the real issue, and that while he thoroughly agrees with him that it is no part of the church to interfere in French politics, he does contend that some action should have been taken "to put a stop to the encouragement by French priests of one of the most shocking manifestations of race hatred which has been seen in Europe within living memory." Other Catholics write in the same strain. For instance, Mr. Walter Bagot, from whose article in the *Nuova Antologia* on the prospects of the Roman Catholic church in England we recently quoted (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 16) remarks that his coreligionists will probably agree with him when he says that "the recent unfortunate position in which the Roman Catholic church has placed itself before the civilized world will assuredly not increase its popularity among the Anglo-Saxon races," and that "Roman Catholicism is becoming engulfed in Vaticanism." Mr. Wilfrid Ward, however, writes an extended letter in defense of his church. He says:

"It is well known to those who have conversed with French anti-Dreyfusards on the subject—laity or clergy—that the motives they have consistently alleged for their attitude are exactly the opposite to those assigned to them in the accusation before us. 'We believe Dreyfus to be guilty; but even if he is innocent it is better that one man should suffer unjustly than that we should side with anarchists and revolutionists, destroy the credit of military tribunals, and upset the existing government.' This has been the defense urged from the very beginning of the agitation for revision, and the fact that the large majority of educated Frenchmen, including representative ecclesiastics, concurred in a plea so contrary to our English ideas of justice was a matter of regret and astonishment to Englishmen, Protestants, and Catholics alike. But apparently true facts, tho they may be damaging, are quite insufficient to satisfy the appetite of those who feel toward the Roman Catholic church that strange animosity which no other institution seems to arouse. It may be enough to say against Frenchmen in general that they put the supposed welfare of the community and the preservation of order above the duty of justice to an individual. But this is not a bad enough accusation when Catholicism is in question. The church must not be allowed to have at heart the interests of order; her aim must be anarchy. She can not be admitted to desire, however mistakenly, the welfare of France; she cares only for her own ascendency. 'She sets,' we are told, 'the so-called welfare of the church above even the eternal verities of truth and justice.' And even this can not be regarded as an isolated deviation from an habitually high standard. It witnesses to the inherent corruption of the existing Roman system. An account—very questionable as to its accuracy—of the attitude of the Pope toward Americanism is invoked in confirmation of this view. And the whole Catholic system is condemned on this exhaustive evidence. 'How long,' we are asked, 'can such a system keep its hold on the consciences of men?'. . . . .

"The world appears to be continuing in its accustomed course, and we are now witnessing the curious spectacle of a self-righteous condemnation of unjust and irrational antisemiticism among our neighbors, under the not very persuasive form of an unjust and irrational 'No-popery' agitation among ourselves."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE BOER VERSUS THE BRITON.

THE intense interest aroused in so many lands by the Dreyfus case was taken as significant of the closer bonds of human sympathy that are drawing all nations closer and closer together. The dispute between the Boers and the Britons is another signal illustration of the same thing. Even less than in the Dreyfus case have other nations any direct interest other than sympathetic in the Transvaal trouble. Yet the reports from most of the European countries indicate an intense feeling, and at least three governments—Germany, Holland, and our own—have been appealed to to intercede in the quarrel.

In England, most of the writing and talking on this subject during the last few weeks has been done, naturally enough, by those who are dissatisfied rather than by those who are satisfied with the trend of events. In consequence the anti-British side has, even in the London *Times*, been set forth more strongly than the other. The Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Balfour have indeed spoken, tho but briefly, in defense of the Government; but the heavier Conservative guns are reserving their fire. On the other hand, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt and Henry Morley —but especially the former—have thrown themselves earnestly into the fight against the Government's course, followed by the official head of the Liberal Party—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman—and, so far as appearances go, by almost the entire Liberal Party. This statement is made of the situation before the ultimatum was issued.

The most important declaration made for the Boer side is that by Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, who was a member of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet when the conventions of 1881 and 1884 were made. In a speech published in full in the London *Times* (September 21), he delivered himself as follows on the subject of the conventions of 1881 and 1884, and the claim of English suzerainty:

"Now, I must ask you to bear with me patiently while I endeavor to explain to you what was the limit of the independence which was then [1884] granted, regranted I should say, to the Transvaal state. Now, it was considered then, and it is considered now, that the Transvaal state ought not to enter into foreign relations by treaty with other countries without the consent of the British Government. In my opinion that was a proper and just principle. That convention, as it was called, of 1881, reserved to Great Britain the right of veto upon treaties with foreign states. Secondly, in regard to its internal administration, it limited, in a certain degree, the internal government and autonomy of the Transvaal state, but, as Lord Derby, who was then Colonial Secretary, stated (I give his words), 'in all other respects entire freedom of action was accorded not inconsistent with the rights expressly reserved,' so that in the convention of 1881—follow me here—it was in that first convention of 1881 the independence so limited was expressed by the word suzerainty, a vague word, but one which was employed in that convention of 1881. . . . Then as for the new convention. You have a convention in which the word 'suzerainty' has disappeared. You have a reservation of the control of this country over the treaty relations of the Transvaal, and what was the result of that new convention? The result of that new convention was stated by Lord Derby; and now this is a very important statement. He said:

"'By the omission of those articles in the convention of 1881 which assigned to her Majesty and the British Government certain specific powers and functions connected with the internal government and the foreign relations, your Government will be left free to govern the country without interference, to conduct its diplomatic intercourse and shape its foreign policy, subject only to the requirements embodied in the fourth article of the new draft that any treaty with a foreign state shall not have effect without the approval of the Queen.'

"Therefore I think you may take it with absolute certainty that the new convention of 1884 was this: it kept the control of foreign affairs under the veto of the British Government, and in respect of their internal affairs struck out the word 'suzerainty,' leaving or giving to the people of the Transvaal absolute internal authority—home rule, in fact, for themselves. I should say that Lord Derby had also in that speech said: 'We nave kept the substance'—and he explained what the substance was—'a controlling power which gives us the right of veto over a treaty with foreign powers.' That was the substance. He did not say—on the contrary, he said exactly the opposite—he did not say they had kept the control of the internal affairs which was given to the Government of the Transvaal. Lord Cairns and Lord Salisbury had argued with great force that where you did not keep control over the internal affairs the word 'suzerainty' was not appropriate, because that meant a general authority over all affairs; and that is the ambiguity under which we are now suffering. The word 'suzerainty' was obliterated, and the matter, as I say, remained upon that footing."

The claim has been set up, however, in reference to suzerainty, that tho it does not reappear in the convention of 1884, it does

"OOM PAUL."

(A photograph which is greatly admired by the patriotic Boers, because it represents Mr. Kruger resting his hand on the head of one of the recumbent lions in a manner which suggests the physical superiority of the Boers over the British.)

appear in the preamble of the convention of 1881, and this *preamble* was readopted in 1884. On this Sir William said:

"Why should we copy an old preamble in a new convention? In the preamble of 1884 the word 'suzerainty' disappears, and it is not found in any of the articles of that convention. This may seem rather technical to you, but it really lies at the bottom of what is at issue to-day. When this question arose the Government of the Transvaal put forward their arguments against this claim of general suzerainty. . . . I have read that argument of theirs, and all I can say, remembering all the facts of the case, and reading them now by the light of what has since occurred, I can see no valid answer to that argument of theirs. . . . . .

"It was written in February, 1890, with reference to a question regarding the international affairs of the Transvaal—viz., the franchise of British subjects—and whether the imperial Government was entitled to interfere. That was a question which in 1890 was pressed upon the Government of Lord Salisbury then, and you will hear the statement by Mr. W. H. Smith, who was the respected leader of the House of Commons, as the representative of that Government.' And he said this: 'The convention of London made in 1884 between her Majesty and the South African Republic contains no express reservation of the Queen's right of suzerainty, and tho her Majesty retains under the con-

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vention the power of refusing to sanction treaties made by the South African Republic with foreign states and nations and with certain native tribes, the cardinal principle of that settlement '—mark this—'was that the internal government and legislation of the South African Republic shall not be interfered with.' What is the use of talking of the existence of suzerainty over their international affairs reserved in the preamble of the convention of 1881 which was done away with by the convention of 1884? Mr. Buxton, speaking on behalf of the late Government—and I was then the leader of the Government in the House of Commons, and the statement was made in my presence and with my authority, and it was a statement which bound the British crown and the British nation—said: 'That was an interpretation of the existing relations between England and the Transvaal which he thought very clearly laid down the principles which guided our conduct in the matter. Tho they might differ from the way in which the Transvaal carried out their principles of administration, he did not see that under existing circumstances the Government had a right forcibly to interfere with regard to those questions.'"

As to the franchise proposition, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt here also sustains the action of the Boers as entirely reasonable. He says:

"They offered in August, in the first place, a five-years' qualification, which Sir Alfred Milner had demanded at Bloemfontein, and made an offer as liberal, or more liberal, than that which we ourselves had proposed in June. I do not see either the obstinacy or the delay in that. You began your controversy in June, and in August you get a practical acceptance of the terms you yourselves had proposed two months before. As to the sufficiency of the franchise in the offer, there is not, and can not be, any dispute, but it is to be observed that the Transvaal made that offer subject to two conditions, and it is upon those conditions that the matter has gone off. It was rejected by the British Government. As regards the franchise, her Majesty's Government do not deny that it was a perfectly good proposal. Let us then examine these conditions, because they will determine the whole question. Were the conditions such as ought to have involved the rejection of that final proposal of President Krüger's? In my opinion they were not. That the last proposal of a five-years' qualification has not been carried through is, I think, a great disappointment and a great disaster. What we ought to do is to see if the offer is true, and if it is, the Uitlanders will get all that ever has been asked for them, and they will secure that voice in the government of the Transvaal which we all desire for them. Why was this offer rejected? These were the two conditions. The Transvaal Government said they made that offer on the condition that the present intervention should not be made a precedent for similar action in the future, that no interference with the internal affairs of the republic should take place, and that her Majesty's Government should not further insist upon the assertion of the suzerainty, but that the subject should be allowed to drop. What was there unreasonable in that? Here you have a special interference with their franchise on the proposal of the Transvaal Government itself. What they ask is, 'Don't use this as a precedent for everything else, and in the future no interference with the internal affairs of the republic shall take place.' That is not unreasonable. That is the convention of 1884, and both parties contend that they stand upon the convention. Then they go on to ask that her Majesty's Government will not further insist upon the suzerainty, that this subject shall be allowed to drop. It was allowed to drop in 1884. That is exactly what did happen; the claim to suzerainty did drop then; and I do not understand why such conditions as these are to be regarded as impossible, and to be rejected."

The London *Times*, in replying editorially to Sir William, declared that the discussion of suzerainty had become "one of those academic discussions which are seldom helpful for the solution of the practical problems of statesmanship." It takes up, however, an admission made by Sir William that the Boer Government was wrong when in the recent negotiations it based its claim to independence not upon the convention of 1884 but upon the inherent right of the republic as a sovereign state. *The Times* says:

"Even if it [this claim] were now withdrawn in the amplest terms, the mere fact that it has been made introduces a new and very serious element into our controversy with the Transvaal. It shows what is in the mind of the Boer Government, and it shows the theory they might seek to realize at our expense, should European complications ever appear to give them a favorable opportunity. But, in fact, it has not been withdrawn. It is the claim with which we are now confronted, and it is a claim which we can not be content with repudiating ourselves. We are bound in self-protection to insist that those who advanced it shall repudiate it too. As Mr. Compton Rickett, the Radical member for Scarborough, remarks in his letter on the South African crisis, one of the objects of our policy must be to prevent the establishment of an independent Boer state in South Africa hostile to England. The Boer pretension to be a sovereign international state runs directly counter to that policy, and we must take adequate guaranties that it shall not be repeated."

In all the mass of controversial material published in the last few weeks on the subject in English papers, we have looked in vain for a statement of the grievances of the Uitlanders. These grievances are constantly referred to, but for a statement of them we are compelled to resort to an American writer, Thomas G. Shearman, the well-known controversialist on sociologic topics, whose statement of that side of the case is given in a preceding department (Topics of the Day) of this paper. This statement is not authoritative, being made admittedly on newspaper authority alone, but it is the best we find. One writer in the London *Times* does indeed make quotations from a Boer commission appointed April 5, 1897, to investigate the Uitlanders' grievances. The commission found that two at least of these grievances call for redress, one relating to the monopoly in explosives and the other relating to the sale of liquor contrary to law to the native workers in the mines. On the monopoly the commission reported as follows:

"It has, we consider, been clearly proved that the price paid by the miners for explosives of all kinds is unreasonably high. . . .

"That the principal explosives used here (blasting gelatin and, to a small extent, dynamite) can be purchased in Europe, and delivered here at a price far below the present cost to the mines, has been proved to us by the evidence of many witnesses competent to speak on the subject; and when we bear in mind that the excess charge of 40*s.* to 45*s.* per case does not benefit the state, but serves to enrich individuals for the most part resident in Europe, the injustice of such a tax on the staple industry becomes more apparent and demands immediate removal. The mining industry has thus to bear a burden which does not enrich the state or bring any benefit in return, and this fact must always prove a source of irritation and annoyance to those who, while willing to contribute to just taxation for the general good, can not acquiesce in an impost of the nature complained of."

This monopoly has not, however, been abolished. As to the extent of taxation imposed by this means upon the gold-mines, we find no statement; but the "Statesman's Year-Book" for 1899 gives the Transvaal Government's receipts for 1897 from "explosives" as £300,000 ($1,500,000), which was equivalent to about three and one half per cent. on the value of the gold production for that year—very considerably less than the Canadian Government places upon American gold production in the Klondike. In the case of any monopoly, however, the Government's revenue therefrom can not be taken as a full measure of what the consumer has to pay.

Of the general statements made in defense of the British Government's course in the recent negotiations, the following from the Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the Council, is the most important. He said in part (shortly before open hostilities began):

"The obstacle which seems to stand in the way of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties with the South African Republic appears to be in the rooted conviction they have that in the demands which we have made we cherish some designs hostile to their independence and self-government. That any such apprehensions on their part are absolutely unfounded has been asserted as strongly as it can be asserted, both officially in our despatches and unofficially by members of the Government, and nothing which I can say can add to the force of those assertions. President Krüger and his Government are entitled, if they think fit, to disbelieve those assertions—tho I do not believe that a single soul in this country disbelieves those assertions; they are entitled, if they think fit, to refuse to believe in our sincerity, and to take those measures which they may think necessary for the protection of their own interests. 'The susceptibility of their leaders, their unfounded suspicions, can not relieve us from the duty of taking

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those measures which we feel bound to take for the protection of our fellow subjects and in the interests of peace, order, and good government. The stage of negotiations which we have at present reached is that we see no longer any advantage in pressing further the proposals we have made in regard to the franchise and the admission of the Uitlanders to a share in the assembly which governs the affairs of the South African Republic. Those proposals have never been an essential point of difference between us and the South African Republic. They were made on the suggestion of Sir Alfred Milner as a means by which the tension between the two governments might be relieved, and as a means by which the grievances—the undoubted grievances—under which our fellow subjects suffer might be redressed without the necessity of any irritating interference on the part of the British Government. Those proposals have not been received in a spirit which leads us, or can lead us, to hope that they will lead to a solution of the question. We have, therefore, been driven back to the necessity of formulating ourselves the requirements which we consider ourselves entitled to make, not only under the conventions, but in virtue of the inherent duty of every state to protect its own citizens, and for the maintenance of peace and good order in South Africa."

The Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, recently spoke as follows on the subject of the Uitlanders' grievances:

"The question of the franchise had been raised, not as an end in itself, but as a means of securing justice for our British fellow subjects, and it was quite time that was secured. He believed there was no difference of opinion in any part of the country as to the absolute necessity for England to insist upon the redress of the grievances existing in the Transvaal, and that the exercise of equal civil rights should be given to our British fellow subjects there. We knew how serious were those grievances, and that there was no man in this country who did not believe the position intolerable to his sense of justice if we allowed our British subjects there to cease to have the protection of this empire and to put them in a sort of halfway-house position in the Transvaal. . . . He hoped we should not be compelled to use more forcible measures. There had been some talk about the Government desiring to establish the supremacy of the British race in South Africa, but it was not true. We had not got equality of justice for British subjects in the Transvaal. We might have it in the Orange Free State, but in the Transvaal no equality existed. There was equality of civil rights for Dutch in the Cape Colony where the British flag flew, and if the conventions of 1881 and 1884 had been kept in spirit and letter nobody would have heard a word of the present quarrel."

Mr. William T. Stead, tho his voice does not always carry weight, is a man who can always count on a wide hearing. In a recent pamphlet he expressed himself as follows:

"In the opinion of our continental neighbors the Briton is just as insufferable as the Boer. He is the modern Pharisee, who has looted the world, and for a pretense makes long prayers. He never ceases to boast that he whipped France at Waterloo and Trafalgar, and bested the whole continent in the game of grab. But we should hardly regard these things as sufficient justification for an onslaught on Britain by a European coalition in order to teach us a lesson in humility and good manners. . . . I am no extreme partizan of peace at any price. I am certainly no eulogist of the Boers. I recognize the sacred right of insurrection. I believe that taxation without representation is tyranny, and I have defended and excused Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Chamberlain for their preparations to secure the success of the anticipated insurrection in Johannesburg, and which were so lamentably marred by the rash precipitation of Dr. Jameson, but I can not, I dare not, I will not, follow their lead on the present occasion. With all my endeavors to force my conscience to acquiesce in the policy which Sir Alfred Milner recommends, I can not do it. Sore at heart, and with deep regret, I feel myself bound not merely to sever myself from my old comrade, but to do my uttermost to evoke such an expression of public opinion in this country as will peremptorily bar the way to war. For the war with which we are threatened has no justification in the laws of God or man—a war impolitic, unnecessary, and unjust."

For an expression from South Africa, we take the following from a letter written by Olive Schreiner and published in the Manchester *Guardian:*

"The generous arrangement made by the people of the Transvaal for admitting foreigners to the citizenship of their little state has exceeded all that was anticipated. If their advances are not being met in the same spirit, the conviction is being forced on them that the men for the hour in authority in England have determined to goad them into war and take their land from them. The story of wrong in 1895 gives strength to this conviction.

"By ceaseless misrepresentation and exactions which would mean the surrender of their land, we are to-day driving one of the bravest and most heroic little Teutonic folk the world has seen to despair. We are setting them with their back to the wall and offering them this choice: 'Your land or destruction.'"

Hollandia, a weekly published at The Hague chiefly for Dutchmen resident in other lands than Holland, declares that the situation of the white miners in the Transvaal will be made worse, not better, by British control, and refers in proof to the condition of the Kimberley mines in South Africa. It says:

"The natives are housed near the pit of the mines in huts, surrounded by a high wall. In this pit-kraal they live; in this pit-kraal they have to stay. When the hour comes to start work in the mines, they have to go down; when they are let out of the mines, they enter their kraal and have to remain there till the next working-day. Of course this is not slavery; slavery is not allowed under the British flag, that waves over Kimberley after it was snatched away from the Free-State Boers. It is only the compound system, thought out to benefit both the diamond industry and the natives. For now they can not give themselves up to drink and deteriorate too quickly, which, seeing that they represent valuable cheap labor, would be disagreeable for the white owners of the diamond-fields. And they are also prevented from stealing diamonds, which is a dangerous proceeding at Kimberley, a special law putting a fixed tariff of five years' hard labor on diamond stealing, however light. And so both the natives and the diamond industry are protected.

"Now, the Boers are not given to too much tenderheartedness toward the blacks. They want to keep them well in hand. Yet up till now the Transvaal Government, having promised to treat them properly, and not as slaves, has refused the introduction of the compound system on the Rand—at which refusal the gold industry is not overpleased."

The following summary of the situation, made in the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam), gives us a Dutch interpretation of the case:

The British case may be summed up as follows: A race of herdsmen, of European descent, but speaking a language different from English, developed within the sphere of British influence. In a few successful skirmishes they convinced Great Britain that, to conquer them, more blood and treasure would have to be expended than their arid territory is worth. But gold was discovered in the Transvaal, and foreigners flocked there. The Boers fancy they have a right to impose laws upon these foreigners. Unfortunately the majority of them are Britons, a race superior to any other and therefore destined by Providence to rule all others. Britons can not afford to accept the dictates of such people as the Boers. They endeavored to obtain possession of the country which Providence has thrown in their way by peaceable means. They were willing to decide the case by ballot. But the obnoxious oath of allegiance, to which no true Britons will submit, prevents them from exercising that power which is necessary to bring about the result foreordained by heaven—to make the Transvaal British territory by a majority of votes. Hence Great Britain is forced to interfere. The Boers, sinning against civilization and heaven, must be forced to submit to the superior race, and the rest of the Uitlanders are in duty bound to welcome the opportunity which makes Englishmen their masters.

The Boers, however, argue as follows: We have generously permitted these foreigners to dig the gold they covet within our boundaries. We tax them less than any other power would, and all except the British are peaceable and satisfied. The British, smarting under the just punishment to which we have subjected them, endeavor to rob us of our home and freedom by underhand means. We are a peaceable people, we trust in God, but we do not believe that Providence has destined to be our masters a race which we have found inferior, morally, intellectually, and physically, whenever we have come in contact with them.

The Bloemfontein *Express*, Orange Free State, gives the reasons for the attitude taken by that state as follows:

"Life, limb, and property never were safer in any community than in the Rand gold-fields, if we take into consideration the quality of the population gathered there. Diggers never were taxed less. Despite the lawlessness of the British element, the liquor laws, which alone protect the natives, are fairly well carried out. There is absolutely no reason for complaint strong enough to justify this war. The Transvaal Government is willing to grant a fairly short term of residence before the exercise of the franchise; but what Englishman wants to become a citizen? It is merely a question of supremacy. Were the Free State to stand aside in this struggle, its independence would be attacked as soon as the Transvaal has been conquered. South Africa is asked to submit to a race which claims to benefit the entire civilized world, but whose conduct is such that all who are threatened with this beneficent rule rush to arms to oppose it. Nothing could be more supremely ridiculous than the picture of Germans, Frenchmen, Americans defending themselves, at the risk of their lives, against the tender mercies of British 'civilization.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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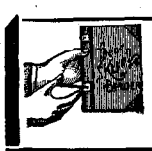

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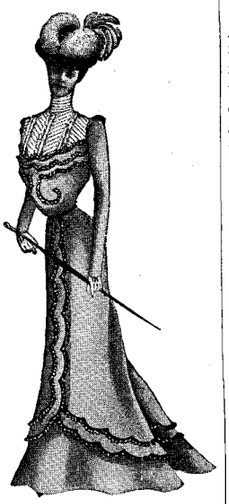

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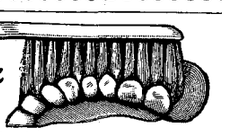

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Consul Bordewich, of Christiania, under date of June 26, 1899, informs the Department of recent failures in that city. Five of the largest manufacturers of paper and cellulose have failed, and the value of nearly all classes of stock has declined. The Norwegian output of wood pulp, adds the consul, will in all probability be reduced for some time to come.

Minister Finch writes from Montevideo, May 12, 1899, in regard to the proposed harbor improvements at that place. The Minister of Public Works, it appears, has matured a scheme for providing the necessary funds to pay the cost of construction and has approved plans and specifications, on which intending bidders shall base proposals. The Congress of Uruguay has these plans under consideration, and as soon as adopted copies will be sent to the Department. The expenditure involved will not be less than $15,000,000, and possibly as much as $20,000,000. The vice-consul at Montevideo, Mr. Howard, urges that a representative of some United States firm be sent at once, equipped with documents bearing official indorsement, to satisfy President Cuestas and his ministers of the financial ability and the skill and capacity of the parties whom he represents to carry out the work in accordance with the plans and specifications. French and English representatives, says Mr. Howard, will be in the city provided with the necessary indorsements. They have already given notice that the money is available, and promise that the work shall be prosecuted and completed under the direction of the most skilful engineers. Minister Finch says that an American sent to Montevideo on this mission, with suitable indorsements, will be shown every courtesy. The contract will yield a substantial profit, and Americans should make every effort to secure it.

PERSONALS.

ADMIRAL DEWEY dislikes society in its ordinary sense very much. He is not any more fond of the women to-day as a man than he was of the girls as a young boy, nor does he care for the round of social gaieties any more than he did in the early days in Montpelier, when wild horses could not drag him to a dance, church festival, or any merry-making. Yet Dewey has gained the reputation of being a great social man, because one sees him at every high social function in Washington and in foreign capitals. He goes because it is his idea of duty. Altho a thorough disciplinarian, Dewey loves his men, and his devotion to them was made apparent when disaster came to the old *Mississippi* in 1863. Dewey was then a lieutenant. He was the last man to leave the vessel, and was hardly out of swimming reach of the ship when the magazine exploded. Dewey could have escaped easily, as he was a bold, powerful swimmer, but he was too unselfish to think of himself so long as any of his comrades were in danger. Not far from him he spied a seaman who was trying his best to keep above water after his right arm had been paralyzed by a bullet. Dewey struck out for him and gave him a lift till they reached a floating spar. Then the wounded man was towed ashore in safety.

DR. MAHAFFY, the famous professor of Trinity College, Dublin, is famed for his many and varied accomplishments. He is one of the leading historians and Greek and Latin scholars in the United Kingdom, he speaks French and German like an interpreter, and not only plays the piano and violin better than most professionals, but possesses such an intimate knowledge of harmony and the theory of music that he is one of the examiners for the musical degree in the university.

DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE recently preached his last sermon as active pastor of the South Church of Boston. Dr. Hale took charge of this

Ladies' Mahogany Desk

The Very Queen of Gifts for a Lady

$9.75 buys this dainty desk direct from the factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best ladies' desk ever sold at so low a price. A dainty birthday, wedding or Christmas gift.

FRONT is figured mahogany, tastily inlaid with pearl and white holly. Has French legs both back and front, two locks. Small drawer inside, places for paper, pen, ink, etc. Bottom of large drawer is of pretty bird's-eye maple. Trimmings are all solid polished brass. This desk is polished like a piano, and from a dealer will cost $15.00 to $20.00.

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$19.50 buys this excellent **Morris Chair** direct from the factory, freight prepaid and shipped *on approval*. Covered with best quality of leather and wood work is selected oak elegantly finished. This chair at retail would cost $25.00 to $35.00. Ask for catalogue No. "P."

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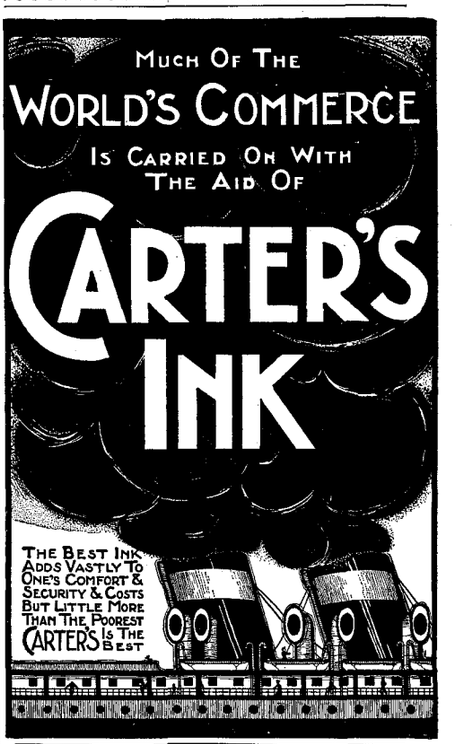

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for Birthday, Wedding or Anniversary—a pair of these handsome Military Hair Brushes. They are of the very finest quality; have rich ebonized backs with dainty sterling silver ornaments, and the best stiff white Russia bristles. They are a brush that will please any man of refined tastes. We will send you a pair with initials (three or less) engraved on each in script, **direct from the factory,** by express prepaid, **for only $2.50.** At retail they would cost $5.00 to $6.00. If they are not absolutely satisfactory, return them at our expense, and we will send back your money in full. For each initial over three add 10c. extra—for monogram, 50c. extra.

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church forty-three years ago, and during the period since then he has been connected with many great forward movements in this country. He was born in Boston in 1839, and graduated from Harvard in 1856 at the remarkably early age of seventeen years. He was a leader in the anti-slavery agitation, and in Bellamy's Nationalist movement; he has taken a great interest in the Chautauqua society, and has done hard work as a journalist and magazine writer. Dr. Hale is probably best known by his books, among which "A Man Without a Country" attained the greatest popularity.

HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR has nearly recovered from the effects of the torture inflicted upon him while a captive in Tibet and has regained his usual number of pounds in weight. Mr. Landor set out for Tibet active, strong, a typical, wiry, young Englishman; he returned broken in health, physically disabled, weary and old. He attempted to reach the sacred city of Lhassa from the Indian frontier. In spite of the most elaborate preparations his secret leaked out and got into the hands of the Tibetan authorities, who did all in their power to frustrate his plans. He was taken captive and subjected to a series of tortures the like of which have probably been experienced by no other man since the days of the Spanish inquisition. His life was spared because, on examination, the natives found that his fingers were webbed higher than is usual, and that is highly thought of in Tibet.

QUEEN VICTORIA was greatly interested with Lord Kitchener when he was in England, and asked him in the course of a private interview if what she had heard of him was true—that he did not care for any woman. He replied that it was true, with one exception. The Queen asked for the name of the exception, and was much amused when the Sirdar replied, "Your Majesty."

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS begins a lecturing season in October. This is his first essay in this line. In addition to his lectures Mr. Howells will read from his own works.

"FIGHTING BOB" Evans tells this story: "When Eulate, the commander of the *Vizcaya*, got on board the *Iowa* I took him into my cabin and gave him the best I had. Through the open port he saw his vessel beached and burning. Tears trickled down his cheeks. I felt very sorry for the poor fellow as he moaned, 'Adios, *Vizcaya!* Adios, my noble ship!' After he had composed himself a bit I offered him a cigar—the best on the *Iowa*—a 5-center. He looked at it, thanked me, straightened up, laid back his shoulders, and, running his hand inside his coat, brought forth an 'invincible' that couldn't be bought in New York for less than a dollar. 'And, captain,' he said, emotionally, 'will you have the goodness to try one of mine?' It was the best smoke I ever had."

Current Events.

Monday, October 9.

—The corner-stone of the new Federal building at **Chicago** is laid by President McKinley; a banquet is held in the evening, at which the **President, Premier Laurier of Canada, and Vice-President Mariscal of Mexico** make addresses.

—It is announced that the **press censorship** at Manila has been removed.

—**General Schwan's column** advances south of Manila and encamps within sight of San Francisco de Malabon, a Filipino stronghold.

—The **German Socialists** meet in Berlin and make arrangements for an International Socialist Congress, to be held in Paris in 1900.

Tuesday, October 10.

—The **Transvaal** Government sends an **ultimatum** through Sir Alfred Milner to Mr. Chamberlain; arbitration and the withdrawal of troops are demanded.

—General Schwan's forces enter **San Francisco de Malabon** without opposition, the insurgents having fled from the town.

—**The President** leaves Chicago for Evansville,

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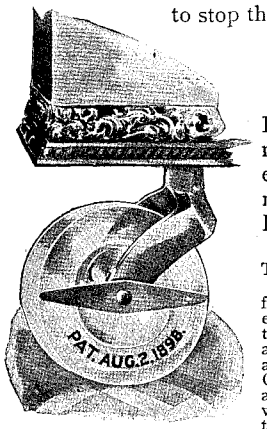
If you suffer with these ailments or from Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pains in Muscles or Bones, Nervous Weakness or Lessened Vitality, we urge you to try—**FREE**—our new treatment. It is based on the discovery of the famous physician, Dr. Brown-Sequard, that these ills arise from an excessive flow of electricity from the body to the earth, and the best treatment is to stop this flow by insulation. This is the action of the



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It seems too simple a method to give benefit, but many thousand sets have been sold in the past eight months, and paid for only after proving their merit. Could there be stronger proof of excellence? Is it not worth your while to try this treatment *free?*

FOX CHASE, Philadelphia, June 28, 1899.
THE SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO.
Gentlemen:—Having tried your Electric Casters for the past few weeks I feel constrained, without solicitation on your part, to express satisfaction with them. I think they are all you claim for them. Mrs. Wood and myself are both past the meridian of life, and like most persons advanced in life, have had our wakeful nights and nervous spells for the past few years. But, since using the Casters, all this has disappeared. We now sleep the night through and enjoy refreshing slumber. Besides, we have not been troubled with rheumatism or neuralgia since using them. You are at liberty to refer to us. Yours truly, WM. B. WOOD, D. D.

FREE TRIAL FOR ONE WEEK. We will gladly send any one a full set of the SLAYTON ELECTRIC SWITCH CASTERS and SLAYTON INSULATING INSOLES on receipt of 25c. for postage and packing, or separately, 17c. for the Casters and 8c. for the Insoles. Try them for one week according to directions. If they do not help you, return them by mail and no charge will be made. If they do help you (and they almost certainly will), send us $3 for the Casters and $2 for the Insoles. These articles can be used separately with great benefit, but to secure the *greatest* relief both should be used. Be sure to state whether Casters are to be placed on iron, brass or wooden bedsteads, and the size of shoes Insoles are to fit.

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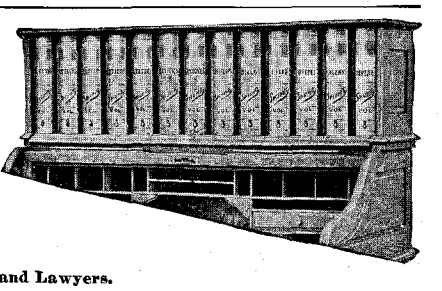
$10.00 buys this fine *Security* **FILING CABINET** (patented), *direct from the factory*, freight prepaid to any point east of the Mississippi and north of South Carolina (more distant points equalized) to be returned *at our expense* if not entirely satisfactory.



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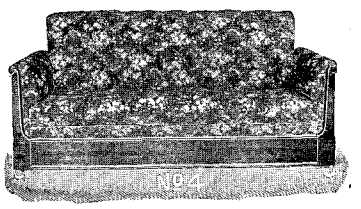

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Ind., after a busy day of receptions, dinners, and speech-making.

—**Admiral Dewey** arrives at Shelburne, Vt.

—A sword is presented to **Captain Chadwick** of the cruiser *New York*, at Morgantown, W. Va.

Wednesday, October 11.

—Reports from South Africa state that the Boers have **crossed the border** into Natal.

—**The President** addresses veterans at Evansville, Ind., and also speaks at Vincennes.

—Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway, testifies before the **Industrial Commission** at Washington.

—**George Harris** is inaugurated as president of Amherst College, Mass.

—A **mass-meeting** to advocate the cause of the Boers is held in Carnegie Hall, New York, at which **Bourke Cockran** is the principal speaker.

Thursday, October 12.

—**War is declared** between Great Britain and the Transvaal; the Boers invade Natal; the British reply to the Transvaal's ultimatum is made public, being a curt refusal to discuss the Boer demands.

—Canada's consent is given to a temporary arrangement of the **Alaskan boundary dispute,** based on points suggested by the United States.

—Four thousand persons are **killed by an earthquake** shock in one of the Molucca Islands.

—**President McKinley** welcomes the Minnesota volunteers, at Minneapolis, upon their return *from the Philippines, defending the policy of* expansion.

Friday, October 13.

—The Boers **wreck and shell an armored train** on the railway south of Mafeking, killing fifteen British soldiers; the advancing Boers in Natal are reported to be within twenty miles of **Ladysmith**, the British camp.

—**The President** and his party reach Fargo, N. D.

—**Admiral Dewey** lays the cornerstone of a new building to be erected in his honor at **Northfield, Va.,** the orator of the occasion being Senator Depew.

—**Another postponement** of the America's Cup races is caused by lack of wind.

—A citizens' committee is formed in New York to make the **Dewey arch** permanent, and elects officers.

Saturday, October 14.

—The **Boers** capture and wreck another armored train, and Spitzkop, near Newcastle, is occupied by Boer forces. **Fighting around Mafeking** results in heavy losses on both sides.

—**The President** welcomes the South Dakota volunteers at Aberdeen, and goes to Sioux City, Iowa.

—Boston welcomes **Admiral Dewey** with a magnificent celebration.

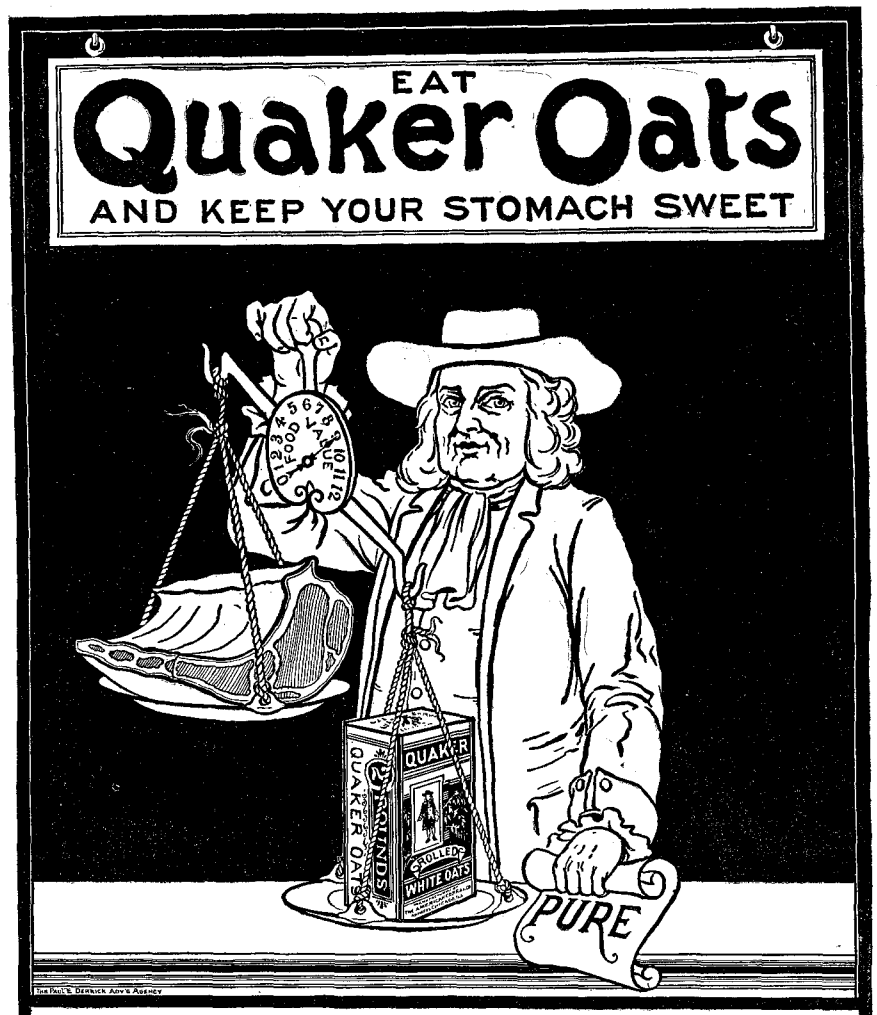
—The Bridgeport line steamer *Nutmeg State* is **burned in Long Island Sound**, with heavy loss of life.

Sunday, October 15.

—**Kimberley is besieged** by the Boers. The Boers cut the railway at Belmont, seize the Spytsfontein railway station, and construct fortified earthworks.

—General Otis cables that **Schwan's movement** south of Manila was very successful, inflicting heavy loss on the Filipinos.

—Especial honor is conferred upon **ex-President Harrison** during his stay at Berlin by Emperor William.



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PUDDINGS.—To two cups Quaker Oats Porridge add the yolks of two eggs, two teaspoonfuls sugar, half a teaspoonful salt, some grated lemon or other flavoring, and finally the well-beaten whites of the eggs. Bake for fifteen minutes in a hot oven, or, if preferred, steam one hour. Serve hot with sauce, cream and sugar, or raspberry or strawberry syrup.

A very nice fruit pudding can be made by adding peaches, apples, or other fruit to the above recipe.

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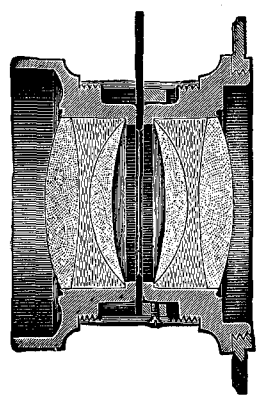

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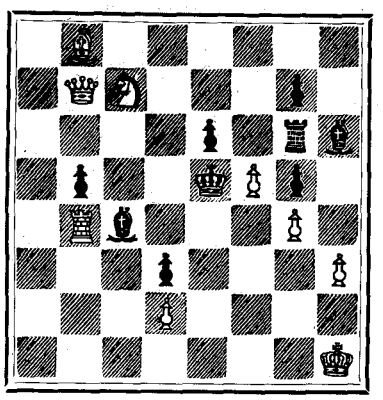
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 422.

BY P. H. KLETT.

Black—Nine Pieces



White—Nine Pieces.

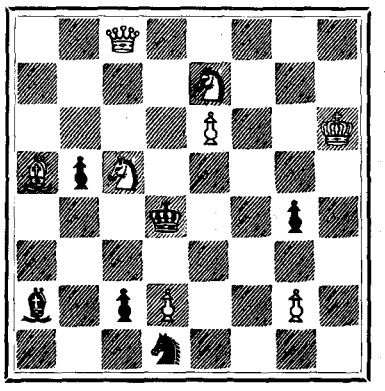
White mates in two moves.

Problem 423.

BY S. STEINER.

Prize-Taker in *St. Petersburg Zeitung* Tourney.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 416.

Key-move, Q—K 8.

No. 417.

1. Kt—Q 4 / K x R	2. Q—B 3 ch / K x Kt (must)	3. B—B 3, mate
1. ..... / B x Kt	2. Q—Kt 6 ch / K—K 4 must	3. B—B 7, mate
1. ..... / P x R	2. Q—B 3 ch / K x Kt	3. Q x P, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 4	3. Q—Q 5, mate

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; W. Müller, New York City.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; D. E. Thomas, Center, Ind.; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham,

In bed we laugh, in bed we cry,
And born in bed, in bed we die;
The near approach a bed may show
Of human bliss to human woe.
—ISAAC DE BENSERADE (1691).

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Comments(416): "Its construction shows the skill and ingenuity of a master"—I. W. B.; "A fair piece of work, but not presenting any special merit"—F. H. J.; "A neat sacrifice"—C. R. O.; "Nothing mars Marr's problem"—W. M.; "Odd and beautiful"—F. S.F.; "Nothing wonderful"—M. M.; "All the men are brought into play so simply and yet so beautifully"—S. M. M.; "Good"—C. F. McM.; "Foxy"—S. W-J.; "Fine problem"—D. E. T.; "Deserves the prize"—H. W. B.; "A perfect beauty"—A K.; "A sparkling jewel"—J. G. L.; "Not worthy of the first prize"—H. W. F.; "Worthy of the first prize"—W. J.

The B. C. M. in commenting on this problem says that while it is a very neat 2-mover, the duals wonld have debarred it from a high position in England; and, we add, in America also.

(417): "As unique and intricate as the name of its author"—I. W. B.; "A fine problem. Finding the key is the principal difficulty"—F. H. J.; "Well-constructed, but key rather easy"—C. R. O.; "The Bishop is cleverly placed"—W. M.; "Very good"—F. S. F.; "Key obvious"—M. M.; "Easy key, but fine mates"—H. W. B.; "The hardest and nearly the prettiest I have solved"—S. M. M.; "Thoroughly good work"—A K.

T. R. D. solved 413; H. W. B., Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S., 414 and 415; J. L. L., J. R. W., J. G. L., O. F. B., and Miss K. Winston, Richmond College, Va., 414. F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., 415; F. R., 412; W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., 412 and 415.

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As a sample of problem-composing of the last century, we give what was considered the most famous two-mover:

WHITE (4 pieces): K on K B 5; Q on Q B 3; Kt on K 5; R on Q B 8.

BLACK (4 pieces): K on Q 4; Q on Q 8; R on Q R 5; P on Q 3.

White mates in two moves.

Errata.

In problem 421, the Black Q should be White. In "Fine Chess," game between Tietz and Kamish, the B on Q Kt 6 should be a Black B.

Has the Attack an Advantage?

It is a generally received opinion that the player having the first move has the advantage. Reichelm has, in the following table, given the various Openings and results of the games played in the London Tournament:

Opening.	*Att.*	*Def.*	*Dr.*	*Opening.*	*Att.*	*Def.*	*Dr.*
P to Q 4.....	14	24	24	2 Kts' Def....	0	1	2
Ruy Lopez....	12	14	3	Giuoco.....	2	2	0
French.....	10	8	5	Staunton.....	3	0	0
Sicilian.....	1	5	0	Evans	0	2	0
4 Kts	1	1	3	K's Bishop....	0	1	0
Scotch.....	1	4	1	K's Gambit....	1	2	0
Hamppe.....	1	7	1	Caro-Kann....	4	0	2
Philidor.....	0	4	0	All other.....	4	3	5
Petroff.....	1	1	1				
Totals.....	44	70	38	Totals....	14	11	9

This shows that the Defense won 81 times, while the Attack won only 55 times.

Is a Stalemate a Draw?

An esteemed correspondent writes: "Do you not think that the rule thata stalemate shall be

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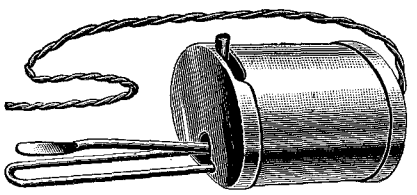

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considered a Draw is unjust? It always seemed to me that a player is as surely and as badly beaten when stalemated as when mated any other way. Why not?"

The rule may be unjust, but it obtains the world over. On the other hand, can it not be urged that a player is not beaten until he is actually mated? His opponent *does not mate* him when a stalemate position is brought about, but he, by his own ingenuity, saves himself from an actual mate. In some instances, players agree that a stalemate shall be counted a win for the player forcing the stalemate. The reason given is that if a player with superior force permits his adversary to escape by a stalemate, it shows that the player making the stalemate is the stronger, and deserves the game by the ingenious play necessary to ward off the mate. We shall be glad hear from all those who are interested in this subject.

Games from the London Tournament.

JANOWSKI'S FINE PLAY.

Ruy Lopez.

JANOWSKI. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	18 B—K 3	B—B 3
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	19 P—Q B 4	P—Q R 4
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	20 Q—B 2	Q—R 5
4 Castles	B—K 2	21 Q—Q 2	P—B 3
5 Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	22 Q x R P(c)	P—R 4
6 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 2 (a)	23 P x P	R—K 4 (d)
7 Kt—K 2	Kt x P	24 P—K Kt 3 (e)	Q x P ch
8 K Kt x Kt	P x Kt	25 R—Kt 2	Q—R 6
9 Kt x P	Castles	26 Q x P	Kt—K 3
10 Kt—B 5	B—B 3	27 R x P(ch)(f)	Kt x R
11 P—Q B 3	Kt—B 4	28 Q x R (ch)	Kt—K sq
12 Kt—Kt 3	B—R 5 (b)	29 B—B 4	R x R P
13 P—B 3	B x Kt	30 K—B 2	Q—R 5 ch
14 P x B	B—Q 2	31 K—K 3	K—B 2
15 B—K 2	Q—K 2	32 R-K Kt sq	R—R sq
16 P-K Kt 4	K R—K sq	33 P-B 5 (g)	Resigns.
17 R—B 2	Q R—Q sq		

Notes from The Weekly Mercury, Birmingham, England.

(a) A crotchet of Tschigorin, who alone plays this variation. The analysts condemn everything but the regular Berlin defense.

(b) Another crotchet of Tschigorin, who prefers Knights to Bishops. Paulsen had a marked preference the other way, and, Potter in his "Minor Principles," declares for two Bs as against two Kts.

(c) Apparently hazardous in the extreme, as taking the most powerful piece out of play at the moment a K-side attack is threatened.

(d) As poor Zukertort used to say, "Dis becomes solemn!" White has, however, as Staunton used to say, "a highly ingenious move in reserve."

(e) As Bird often remarks, "the threatened combination was too thin."

(f) Respectfully but firmly pressing his claims to attention.

(g) To make room for the Bishop, and as there is no defense to the threat of B to B 4 ch, Tschigorin gives in at once. As usual he lost by premature advance, and by attacking when he should have kept on the defense. His play is ingenious and interesting, but not deep enough to provide for or foresee every contingency. No player more frequently loses through a reply which he has overlooked.

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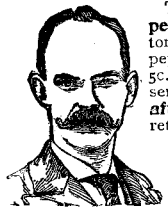

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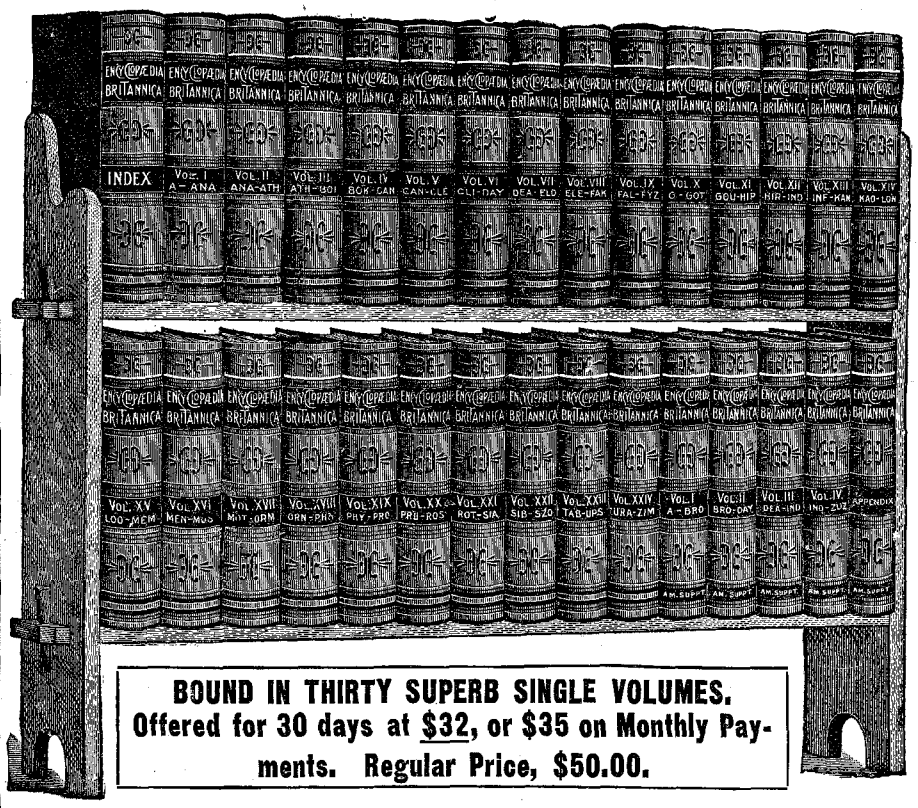

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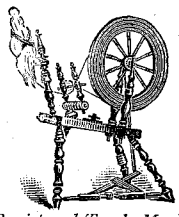

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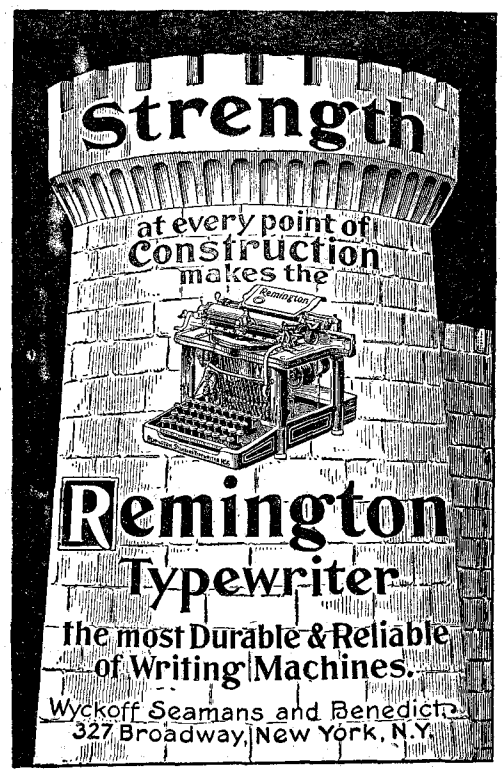

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